Woman's Journal And Suffrage News

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WHY NOT?

"Make the vote for woman suffrage in Iowa unanimous," says Jesse Macy of Grinnell in a stirring appeal to the men of the State. "Why should any man vote against the enfranchisement of women?"

ROOSEVELT OUT FOR AMENDMENT

Declares for Federal Action—Stand Considered Signal for All Candidates to Fall in Line

Former President Theodore Roosevelt came out for a nation-wide suffrage amendment in a prepared statement, April 28.

"I believe," said Col. Roosevelt, "that the time has come for a greater and truer nationalism in this country. I believe in the nationalization of the issues which affect not only men but women also. The great problems of our country are national. In the matter of the railroads, for example, 46 different sets of laws for their regulation merely check and handicap their development and management. A universal federal law is essential for railroads. In the same way, the question of the enfranchisement of women has become national and demands federal action.

"I therefore heartily endorse any federal amendment which shall substantially provide:

"First, that the right of the citizen of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States on account of sex.

"Second, that Congress shall have power, and it shall be the duty of Congress by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

The statement was given to a delegation of members of the Congressional Union who called upon Colonel Roosevelt in New York, appealing to him as the head of the Progressive party.

The New York Tribune says it was pointed out afterward that Roosevelt, in taking a stand for the federal suffrage amendment, was going out of his way to oppose the policy of Elihu Root, an avowed anti-suffragist. Others said that his stand was but the signal for all Presidential candidates to fall into line.

BALLOT IN EGYPT SOON, SAYS RULER

Sultan Declares One Great Result of War Will Be Emancipation of Women

"Woman triumphant" is the title of a pageant given by Westchester suffragists, April 25. In this play the little Greek god of fair play came down from Olympus to give his decision against sex discrimination in politics. Westchester suffragists have certainly earned the god's commendation by their hard work. Among their recent enterprises were a flower market at Ossining and a play and dance at New Rochelle, N. Y.

PLANKS FOR WOMEN

ON TO CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS. (Courtesy Headquarters Newsletter)

PLANK SURE TO HASTEN PASSAGE

Member of Judiciary Committee Says Adoption by Either Party Would Clear Outlook

"The endorsement of equal suffrage by either of the two great political parties would do more at this time to simplify the woman suffrage question than any other thing," says Representative John M. Nelson in commenting upon the nation-wide campaign being made by the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Mr. Nelson's opinion has special significance when it is recalled that he is a member of the Judiciary Committee, and in that capacity led the fight for a favorable report upon the constitutional amendment for woman suffrage.

"Were either of the great parties to endorse woman suffrage at their coming conventions," said Mr. Nelson, "I see no reason to doubt that a favorable report would naturally follow, and its passage by Congress be much simplified."

A fifteen-year-old girl, Miss Gladys Kathleen Parkin, of San Rafael, Cal., recently won a first-grade commercial radio license, which entitles her to operate any grade of wireless station and to secure employment on vessels. Miss Parkin is the youngest successful girl applicant for a radio license ever examined by the Government.

Dan W. Hamilton of Sigourney, one of the prominent Democrats of Iowa, is a new suffrage convert. A year ago, Mr. Hamilton said, he was opposed to suffrage, but now he wishes to be included among those men who actively favor it.

DANGEROUS TO BE ANTI IN WEST

California United Republicans Quick to Repudiate Slur As Insult to Intelligence

The danger felt in California politics at even the suspicion of hostility to equal suffrage was illustrated a few days ago, when the San Francisco Chronicle intimated that the United Republican faction was opposed to national woman suffrage. The Chronicle was opposed to the United Republicans and made its intimation in the hope of damaging their campaign for the election of delegates to the national convention.

The United Republican delegates at once issued a statement putting themselves squarely on record, although the Sacramento Bee says that there was never the slightest doubt of their attitude.

"The statement in the Chronicle," declared Raymond Benjamin, United Republican candidate, "is the exact antithesis of the truth and was published to create a feeling of prejudice against our delegation, and in an effort to cost us the support of women voters. We have equal suffrage in this State and have observed its benefits. To charge our delegation with opposition to woman suffrage is to question the intelligence of the candidates."

"Viewed from the standpoint of the success of woman suffrage in California," said John A. Britton, president of the United Republicans of California, "which in my judgment has had much to do with the rational disposition of questions submitted to voters, I cannot but conclude that national suffrage would be effective of great good to this nation of ours."

The statement signed by all the delegates read: "Looking with unqualified approval upon the social and political benefit of equal suffrage in California, we, the United Republican candidates for delegates to the Republican National Convention, pledge ourselves, if we are elected, to support and exert ourselves in behalf of the principle of national woman suffrage at the Chicago national convention."

BUTTE HAS RIGID FOOD STANDARDS

Her Markets Make Weekly Reports to City Health Inspectors and Papers Publish

According to frequent testimony from the western States, woman suffrage means increased protection against impure foodstuffs. In Butte, Montana, weekly reports from the inspectors of the city health department are published in the newspapers, so that the public may see the standards maintained by the various markets, restaurants and bakeries. With the approach of warm weather, according to the Butte Miner, it will be required of all storekeepers so to exhibit their goods for sale that they are covered and arranged in such a way that the public cannot handle the products.

PHILIPPINE BILL STILL ON TAPIS

Freedom for Islanders Eventually, says Congress—Women's Chances Not Mentioned

The House of Representatives this week voted down the Philippine bill as passed by the Senate and advocated by President Wilson. It then voted, 251 to 17, for the bill as passed by the last Congress, stating that it was the intention of the government to grant the islands their freedom eventually, but giving no definite time.

The bill now goes to conference between the two houses; and this means that still more time will be taken by Congressmen to discuss freedom for the Filipinos, while still taking no action on freedom for American women.

PRESIDENT TALKS LIBERTY TO GIRLS

In May Day Address at Encampment Tells of Reawakening in National Spirit

President Wilson delivered an address on America's reawakening in national spirit, May 1, at the opening of the national service school military encampment for young women.

Among other things the President said:

"You have volunteered to come together without official suggestion in order to study some things which, while they are characteristic of the sort of comfort and assistance which women have been accustomed to offer, are, nevertheless, in this instance associated with a very great national conception and duty.

"You have come together to be prepared for any unusual duty which America may call upon you to perform, but what has moved you to do this? Your duty to your country. But what is the foundation of that duty? What do you conceive America to be? When you come to the last, searching analysis, we do not owe any duty except to those things that we believe in, and the glory of performing our duty toward America is that we believe in

(Continued on page 151.)

NO KANSAS DEBT AND WOMEN HELP

State Treasurer Akers Says Equal Suffrage Has Been Good Thing for Finances

"I have been told that certain interests opposed to the enfranchisement of women in various States where campaigns are now in progress profess to offer as argument against it the present financial condition of Kansas," says Hon. Earl Akers, secretary of the Treasury of Kansas.

"Kansas, as a State, does not owe one cent. The first of January, 1916, our last dollar of bonded indebtedness was paid. Every public thing we own, representing an outlay of almost twenty-two millions of dollars, is paid for. In college attendance we are first. The total public school population is 503,011, and for their education we expend $24.27 per capita per year.

"The most recent figures place the per capita wealth of Kansas at $1,630, and this totals our taxable wealth at almost three billions of dollars. Last year this taxable wealth was increased almost eighty million dollars and by reason of it our State tax rate of $1.25 on a thousand is the lowest of any State with but one lone exception.

"Our financial base is rock-grounded. Making our business and politics a family affair has reaped abundant blessings for all of us; we are happy in the enjoyment of it and self-satisfied aplenty in the progress we are making. It is a poor argument indeed for any one interested in opposing woman suffrage to criticise the financial conditions of Kansas under equal suffrage."

THE LITTLE TOILERS

By Joy Montgomery Higgins

Oh, brief is childhood's life,
A little span—a day!
Yesterday, I was playing in the sand;
Today, my hair is gray.

Little children at the wheel
Deaf with the factory's din,
To open the playgrounds in the world
And see you trooping in!

To see your faces pale and wan
Grow ruddy in the air;
To see you dancing on the green
To pipers, piping there.

From every land to call you in
Each toiling girl and boy,
And give you back your own,
Your heritage of joy.

Oh, brief is childhood's life,
A little span—a day;
We should not need their toil,
Oh, let the children play!

TRAP IN HEART OF PHILADELPHIA

Bryn Mawr Alumnae Scholarship Shows Big Department Store Unsafe from Fire

A group of Bryn Mawr women who have been planning a study of Pennsylvania fire risks, as a gift to the State on the twenty-first anniversary of their graduation, have found in a large store in Philadelphia a menace so great that they have published their findings now, rather than take the risk of holding the facts while others are being gathered for the inclusive survey.

The New Republic of April 22 says:

"Gimbel Brothers' department store in the heart of Philadelphia, a ten-story unprotected structure, employing 5,000 persons, mostly girls and children, has successfully defied the Fire Marshall act for years. The city has brought suit. Resolutions have been presented by the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade, and just recently by the Bryn Mawr committee. But enforcement of the law is complicated by the fact that more than one-half the property with its adapted buildings belongs to the estates of old Philadelphia families. So flagrant is the menace that the insurance companies force surrounding property-holders to pay approximately $100,000 super charges per annum. But the newspapers avoid nettling a lucrative advertiser, and the public remains apathetic. Action may come too late."

If the Bryn Mawr alumnae can give the matter wide enough publicity, they doubtless will not only have removed the local danger, but they will have given a new kind of publicity all over the country to the fact that the higher education for women means a new kind of revolution.

FOR IOWA

FOR the last two months of the Iowa campaign, April and May, we are sending the Woman's Journal, without charge to them, to all of the Iowa papers. There are 60 dailies and 850 weeklies. Will those who believe in the educational value of the Journal send twenty-five cents or more to help defray the expense? So many of the Iowa papers are friendly to suffrage that putting the Journal in their hands will doubtless do much to carry the election.

MISQUOTATIONS AND MY ANSWER

By Ben B. Lindsey, Judge of the Denver Juvenile Court

An Answer to John B. Maling

The speech of John B. Maling against woman suffrage is mostly a combination of false statements, half-truths and perhaps a few facts grossly misused. When properly interpreted, it is mostly evidence of the hypocrisy of certain "special interests" he has often represented. When anyone dares to tell of their perfidies, they proceed through men like Maling to "defend" the State. That is to say, if you expose their robbery of the State, you thereby "knock" the State. This kind of hypocrisy has been repeatedly exposed. Colorado knows that those who have sought to despoil it, or corrupt its politics, are not the State. When it is to the interest of the "interests" to attack progressive measures, to stand in the path of justice, they do not hesitate to malign, not only the State, but those who have defended the State. They never hesitate to do this, if by such methods they succeed in carrying their point against progress, truth, right, and justice. It shows how much they really care for the State.

Some of these anti-suffragists are good, honest people, but they are often deceived and misled. They are wrong, but honestly wrong, and the specious, illogical, unfair kind of campaign conducted by Maling and those like him is often responsible for their error. Mr. Maling has often been the spokesman of certain "special interests" in Colorado.

In a speech reported in the Burlington, Iowa, Hawkeye in the early part of April of the present year, he is quoted as saying:

"For eight years Judge Lindsey has gone over the face of the world telling the people of the terrible decadent political condition in the State of Colorado. In November, 1914, in New York City, testifying before the Federal Industrial Relations Committee known as the Walsh committee, Judge Lindsey said that the Supreme Court of Colorado was so corrupt that it was owned and controlled by the corporations as they own and control their office boys; and that after twenty-three years of women in politics."

If Mr. Maling made such a statement, it is an unpardonable misrepresentation of the facts. For eight years during my vacation time I have lectured on the problems of the children, but I do not recall a half dozen occasions during that entire time when I lectured on the political conditions in Colorado. I have pointed out the causes of certain crimes common at some time to all the States in the Union, where the same conditions existed. But I have ever defended Colorado and its people. These causes and conditions I have pointed out are to be sought for in our economic system. Colorado, largely because of woman suffrage, has gone as far, and in most cases away beyond, almost every other State in the Union in getting rid of these evils. I have letters from platform managers, ministers, and prominent citizens of most of the States of the Union, where I have lectured, saying that they only wished they had someone to boost their city and State as I have boosted Denver and Colorado.

The report as to the testimony before the Federal Industrial Commission as used by Mr. Maling is very misleading, if not absolutely false. His statement quotes me as saying on the occasion in question that "the Supreme Court of Colorado was so corrupt that it was owned and controlled by the corporations, as they owned and controlled their office boys, and that after twenty-three years of women in politics." I made no such statement. I challenge Mr. Maling to find any such statement in the testimony referred to. Here is what I did say in that testimony with reference to the industrial conditions in Colorado:

"And I am not saying that there is not fault on both sides. My contention is this—that violence produces violence every time; that this is the law of nature, as hate produces hate. These conditions are not so bad, I am glad to say, as they have been in the past—and I would not have you understand that our officers are all controlled by these forces. There are honorable men on the bench; there are honorable district attorneys; there are fearless district attorneys; there have been some fearless Governors, as there have been fearless judges. This thing is deep down, and this sore is the result of long years of lawlessness and oppression on the part of the utility corporations. I know whereof I speak, when I say to you that they have owned judges (including Supreme Judges) on the bench as they have owned their office boys; that they have controlled those judges; that they have controlled district attorneys; that they have controlled Governors; that they have been in the most perfidious deals to control the agencies and officers of the law time and time again, so that they not only make the law to suit their own wishes—primarily—though they do not always do it—to protect property and stand against the rights of humanity." (See pages 225-226 of official record of testimony misrepresented by Maling.)

These things refer to a former period in politics, and especially conditions in certain of the coal counties where few women vote. It had no reference to the present Supreme Court—neither was it so understood. It was an industrial condition that we pointed out in this testimony as existing more or less in many States—a condition, it is true, that for a time the men—in spite of the women—had been able to maintain.

There is no well-informed man or woman in Colorado who knows anything about our politics, and about the conditions that make for evil in politics, who will deny the truth of all I said. But there is no fair-minded man or woman in any State who will not see the unfairness of such an argument when used against the cause of woman suffrage. Such arguments can be used a thousand times more against male suffrage, or against any suffrage at all. It is a known fact in Colorado that there are a hundred men responsible for those past conditions where there is one woman. The only logic of such rot that men like Maling are peddling through the East (in their slanders of Colorado to please the anti-suffragists) is to take the suffrage away from the men and give it exclusively to the women. Then, according to their logic, we would have a hundred times less evil of the kind that has to be stamped out of Colorado as it has to be stamped out of every State where the conditions exist that made it possible.

Mr. Maling says that in January, 1915, I made a speech at the Savoy hotel in Denver, in which I said that Colorado was twenty years behind Massachusetts in child labor laws and laws for the protection of women. I said nothing of the kind. I was speaking at the time in the interest of an adult probation law that had been bitterly opposed, mostly by certain men. And I did say that Colorado was behind Massachusetts in the matter of an adult probation law. That is true. But it is equally true that through the petitions and the influence of the women largely probation has been applied in this State for many years without a law, but under the common law right of the judges to suspend a sentence. Since a question had been raised as to the legality of this right, it was considered wise as a precaution to avoid any question about it, to adopt a more complete law as to the details of probation work among adults.

There are other statements attributed to me that are used by anti-suffragist campaign speakers in a most unfair if not an unscrupulous manner. For example, in discussing a certain radical type of feminists who I insisted were no part of the suffrage movement, I repudiated the contention of such radical feminists that women, under our present civilization, should indiscriminately have children without the marriage tie or contract, as had been advocated by some such feminists, principally in foreign countries. An incomplete interview upon this subject has been used in the most unscrupulous fashion.

Miss Jane Addams told me once that she had in the early days of the suffrage movement also been a victim of such misrepresentation, even to the effect of actually having people quote her as being against suffrage.

My book, "The Beast and the Jungle," has been distorted in this regard, and certain parts or paragraphs, disjointed from the context and without regard to the complete statement in which I gave suffrage all sorts of credit and acknowledged my own election time and time again as due to the women, have been twisted in a most deceitful and disgusting manner to make it appear as an argument against suffrage. In that book, I was discussing certain conditions in politics that make for evil that may exist in any State. These conditions have existed in part in Colorado not because of woman suffrage but in spite of it. They are being rapidly eliminated and no single force is doing more to that end than the women with their vote, as I have repeatedly shown; but even if woman suffrage had not helped us, as it has, to destroy them, I would still be for it because it is just; but I would still be for it even though it had been a detriment to us rather than a help, as it actually has been, because it is just.

I would like to ask this question: In giving women the suffrage equality of men, what right have the anti-suffragists to demand an advance guarantee that the women shall have all the virtues and none of the vices; that the women shall make no mistakes; that the women shall be superhuman; that the women shall guarantee to do, in a brief space of years, what the men have not been able to do in hundreds of years? What right have they to demand that women shall cease to be human; shall cease to make mistakes; cease to honestly differ as men do about the problems of morality, politics or religion; or that they shall reform the world all at once? Was that guarantee demanded of the men before they were given the suffrage rights they now enjoy? Why haven't the women a much better right to conduct an entirely different campaign—if the anti-suffrage logic is to be followed—a kind of campaign that demands the reversal of conditions in this country, namely, that the suffrage be taken away from the men and given exclusively to the women? That is the kind of campaign the pro-suffragists should carry on if the so-called logic of the antis is to be accepted by the public. For the defects in our laws, the failures of our civilization, the injustices of this world, are due far more to men than to women, if these conditions are to be judged as the antis judge them, merely by the vote; for men have always voted. Since it is true that things are better in the States where women vote than they were before they voted, it would follow that, since pro-suffragists are only asking equal suffrage rights for women, a campaign should be instituted by the anti-suffragists to take the vote away from the men and give it all to the women. If the logic of their contentions is to be consistently followed, in the face of truth, it is the only consistent thing for them to do.

GIVE LUNCHEON IN DR. SHAW'S HONOR

New York and National Officers Hear Her Tell of Recent Serious Illness

A luncheon by the officers of the State and National Suffrage Associations was given last week in honor of Dr. Anna H. Shaw's return to active work after her long illness. After telling how weary and ill she had been for a long time, Dr. Shaw said:

"I felt myself slipping away, and I was tired. I did not want to come back. But a voice seemed to say to me: 'Are you a deserter?' and I felt as though our old leader, Susan B. Anthony, had spoken.

"Then I felt that I wanted to live. I was determined that I would live and if I can do anything to help with the thing I believe I can do best—speaking—that thing I will do.

"I am old fashioned, I believe in a guiding power. If it were not for that power our cause would have been lost long ago. Beneath our work is a great truth and we will lead the whole world to it. Why should we be discouraged at working for a few years, when other great things have taken centuries?"

The suffrage leaders, each in her own line, told her what had been done in the cause while Dr. Shaw had been away. Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse presided, and Mrs. Raymond Brown, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, Mrs. John Blair, Miss Katherine Devereux Blake and Miss Elizabeth Jordan were speakers.

Miss Blake said that there were 12,000 paid-up members of the Teachers' Branch of the Woman Suffrage Party, and Miss Jordan told of a suffrage novel to be written as propaganda. Each chapter will be by a prominent writer, the first by Samuel Merwin.

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Massachusetts Women to Hold Annual Meetings

The annual meeting of the State Woman Suffrage Association will be held in the New England Women's Club Rooms May 18 and 19. On the first day, amendments to the constitution will be considered. In the evening there will be a conference on organization. It is hoped that Miss Hannah J. Patterson, corresponding secretary of the national association, will be present to lead the conference.

Election of officers will take place on the morning of the second day. In the afternoon, reports from the president, secretary, treasurer and committees will be given. At 6.30 o'clock in the evening, a New England conference will be held at the Twentieth Century Club rooms. Short speeches by the presidents of the New England suffrage associations will be given, followed by a symposium. See notice in another column.

The Massachusetts Political Equality Union will hold its annual meeting in Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston street, Boston (W. E. I. U.), on May 15. Due to the fact that members are busy people and are scattered throughout the State, the meeting will take the form of a conference. A business conference at 3 P. M. will be followed by a supper at 6 P. M., at which Miss Alice Stone Blackwell will be the guest of honor. Miss Blackwell will speak by request on The Woman's Journal. At the close of the supper there will be an informal discussion of the industrial conditions of women, led by the president, Miss Mabel Gillespie, and Mrs. Davis R. Dewey. All members wishing to engage supper tickets should secure them at 35 cents from Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald at 1301 Washington street, Boston, before May 12.

"The Massachusetts Legislature of 1916: What Has It Done for the Working Woman?" will be the subject of a conference called by Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley in the Hotel Lenox, May 9, at 3 o'clock. Miss Mabel Gillespie, Mrs. David R. Dewey and other labor experts will speak.

Mrs. Murray Hubbard, vice-chairman of the campaign of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, has removed to Atlanta. Mrs. Hubbard has done excellent legislative work in Kentucky, and should prove a source of great help to the cause in Atlanta.

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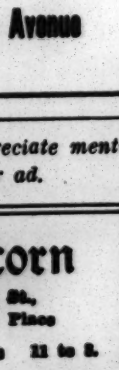
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SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1916

A GREAT GATHERING

The Mississippi Valley Conference opens in Minneapolis next week. It promises to be the best of these conferences ever held. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and other national officers will be present, and there will be a great outpouring of women from the Mississippi Valley States.

A cause of special rejoicing will be the recent great victories in Canada. One of the most interesting figures at the Conference will be Mrs. Nellie McClung, of Edmonton, Alberta. A friend in Winnipeg says in a private letter to Mrs. Ueland, of Minneapolis:

"Mrs. McClung is our leading suffragist. She is the best speaker I ever heard, Roosevelt and Mrs. Pankhurst not excepted. She has worked in politics in Manitoba for twenty years, and is responsible more than any other one person for our suffrage wave. She was brought up on a farm near here, and all her stories and phrases smack of homely life, and perhaps she doesn't make a hit with the farmers! She is very witty, and her audiences simply rock with laughter. If she were a man she would be Premier, as she is easily the most powerful figure in the Liberal Party today. She is about forty-five, very nice looking, and has five sons."

The practical point at the conference, however, will not be rejoicing over the victories of the past few months, but discussion how to win more; and everybody who attends will go away with new light on that important question. Let everyone who can possibly do so attend.

A. S. B.

WOMEN DO VOTE

Hard facts were the arguments used by Senator John L. Shafroth of Colorado in an able speech that he made for equal suffrage a few days ago in the U. S. Senate. In answer to the charge that women do not use the ballot when they have it, he said:

"The population of Colorado in 1910 was 799,024, and that of Maine was 742,371. The vote cast in 1912 for presidential electors was 266,871 in Colorado and only 129,636 in Maine.

"The population of Kansas in 1910 was 1,690,949, and that of Oklahoma was 1,657,155. The total vote cast in 1914 for Governor in Kansas was 530,206, while in Oklahoma it was only 253,682.

"The population of the State of Washington in 1910 was 1,141,990 and that of Conecticut 1,114,756. The total vote cast in Washington in 1914 was 345,279, while in Connecticut it was 181,108."

Senator Shafroth said that only about one twentieth of Colorado's criminals are women; that the good women vote in much larger proportion than the bad ones; that they do not neglect their homes; that equal suffrage "has introduced an independent element which compels better nominations"; that it has made the polls more orderly; and has led to a long list of improvements in the laws, which he quoted. Senator Shafroth added:

"Whenever a law is disapproved by the people, expression of that sentiment is found in appeals for its repeal. Colorado has had equal suffrage for 23 years, yet no petitions for its repeal have ever been presented. The fact that no member of the General Assembly of Colorado has ever even introduced a bill to resubmit the question to the people shows that there is no demand for any change."

A. S. B.

SUFFRAGE AND PROSPERITY

All the suffrage States have grown rapidly in population since giving women the ballot. In Colorado, for instance, the census shows that the population rose from 419,189 in 1890 to 799,024 in 1910.

The Governor of Colorado has lately published a report, showing the State's great advance in prosperity: "In January, 1916, eight of Denver's principal banks had an increase of $575,000 in savings deposits over January, 1915; more than 2,000 new savings accounts were opened during the month, and the bank clearings for January were $8,000,000 larger than last year." In Pueblo, the second largest city of the State, the bank deposits increased by $270,000 and the postal savings deposits rose from $7,000 to $23,000. This does not look as if woman suffrage were ruining business.

Nevertheless, eastern anti-suffragists have just sent out the assertion in regard to Colorado that "property in that unhappy State is unsalable, and people are leaving it by thousands!" This is a fair sample of the wild misinformation spread by certain opponents of equal rights.

A. S. B.

REPRESENTING HER FATHER

A daughter is in danger of being punished for her father, according to information sent out by Miss Mary McDowell of the University Settlement in Chicago, popularly known as "the angel of the stock yards."

Miss Alice Masaryk, whose mother was an American and whose father is one of the most distinguished men in Bohemia, is in prison in Vienna, charged with high treason. It is believed that her real offence is simply being her father's daughter. Miss Masaryk has a host of friends in America. She did settlement work for a year in Chicago with Jane Addams and Miss McDowell, and endeared herself to all who knew her. Her father, a professor at Prague University and member of the Austrian Parliament, was exiled for refusing to bear arms against Servia. Later all the editorial staff of the paper representing his political views were imprisoned, including his daughter; and she is said to have been condemned to death without a trial. Miss Masaryk is an ardent suffragist; and it is hoped that American suffragists will do their best to circulate the petition for clemency in her case. Full information may be had from Miss Mary McDowell, University Settlement, Chicago, or from the Boston Equal Suffrage Association, 167 Tremont Street.

A. S. B.

HE'S LOOSE AGAIN!

Col. John P. Irish of California is reported to be campaigning against equal suffrage in Iowa. When he came east for this purpose last year, he and his errand were the subject of a chorus of ridicule from the California press. Not one newspaper in his own State had a good word for him. Under the title, "He's Loose Again," the San Francisco Bulletin says of his slanders upon California and its women:

"It is difficult to look with anything but tolerant amusement upon the slanderings of the Colonel. We know him so well out here that it is hardly possible to imagine there is any group of people who may still take him seriously. He has talked himself so completely out of a job in California that it taxes one's belief to realize there are still those who will employ him. . . . Perhaps one should not be too harsh in one's judgment of the brains of the Colonel's employers. You see, they do not know him as well as we. Then, too, the choice is so extremely limited. It would be about as difficult to find in California a man of intelligence and integrity to carry the standard of anti-suffrage as to induce President Wilson to stand on a Grant Avenue soap box and advocate a return to the days of slavery."

THE NEXT STEP

May First has been celebrated all over the country, and a shower of resolutions has poured in upon the delegates to the National Republican and Democratic Conventions, calling for a suffrage plank. Now let us have big delegations of women to go to Chicago and St. Louis. That is the next step.

A. S. B.

Judge George W. Allen of the Denver District Court writes: "During my experience on the bench, which has covered a period of approximately twenty years, I have never known of a divorce case wherein it was claimed or suggested that political differences in any manner had been the cause of troubles between husband and wife." The nineteen judges at the head of the nineteen district courts in Colorado have all written letters to the same general effect.

PIONEERS REMEMBERED

May First was the 61st anniversary of the wedding day of Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell. The Political Equality Association of Cambridge, Mass., sent Miss Blackwell a beautiful May Basket adorned with ferns and yellow daisies, and filled with subscriptions to The Woman's Journal. It was accompanied by a letter recalling the fact that the day was the wedding anniversary of those two pioneers, and adding: "We repeat our gratitude to them for their three incomparable contributions to the cause of woman suffrage—first, their daughter; second, The Woman's Journal; third, their example of devotion and sacrifice for the ideals of democracy, which they saw so clearly when the eyes of the rest of the world were blind to them." It always gives the editor of The Woman's Journal particular pleasure to have the work of her parents held in grateful remembrance. They sowed the seed; now we are all reaping the harvest.

A. S. B.

SUFFRAGE AND CHILD LABOR

"The worst child labor conditions are found in States where women cannot vote," says Owen Lovejoy, Secretary of the National Child Labor Commission. Just now the opponents of equal rights are laying much stress upon the fact that the beet sugar farmers of Colorado make their children work on their farms during the beet season, as described in a recent issue of The Survey. This is the worst instance of child labor to be found in the suffrage States. How does it compare with the worst instances in the non-suffrage States? In Colorado a few thousand children work in the open air, during certain months of the year. In a whole group of non-suffrage States, many thousand children work all the year round, in noisome factories and mills. In Colorado it is done contrary to the law. In these non-suffrage States it is done with the full sanction and permission of the law. There is the difference.

Farm conditions are hard to regulate by law, but mill conditions are easy to regulate, if a State really wishes to do it. The Survey has had dozens of articles calling attention to child labor in non-suffrage States, and one on child labor in a suffrage State. In the tenements of New York City alone, there are more children at work, and doing more unwholesome work, than in all the suffrage States put together.

A. S. B.

At the request of Mr. Robert Turner of Massachusetts, "The Case gainst Woman Suffrage" has been ordered printed by Congress as a public document—undoubtedly that it may be used in the campaign States. It is lucky that we have on hand a careful refutation of it by the editor of The Woman's Journal, entitled "A Bubble Pricked"—price 10 cents, or 13 cents postpaid.

FOR BETTER BABIES

"In the United States California has become the Banner Baby State. It has the highest birthrate in the Union, and a very low death rate. In Los Angeles the infant death rate is 87 per 1,000 births; in Oakland 87.2. The lowest infant death rate in the United States, 82, is in Seattle, Wash. Kansas has reduced its infant death rate from 120 to 90 since it adopted a Public Nursing Association in 1915," says The Woman Voter for May, 1916. California, Washington and Kansas are all of them equal suffrage States. The lowest infant death rate in the world, 51, is in New Zealand, where women have had full suffrage since 1893.

Equal suffrage tends to broaden the minds of women and to increase their sense of personal responsibility.—Dr. David Starr Jordon.

The fight for equal manhood suffrage was longer and fiercer than anything the women are likely to be called upon to endure.—Boston Globe.

Women should vote, because every question of politics affects the woman in the home. Out of the woman's housekeeping allowance, which has not increased, come the increased profits of the beef trust, and the milk trust, and the sugar trust, and the canned goods trust. If women had a say-so in making the laws, they would have long ago clipped the wings of the predatory combinations that have increased the cost of living so greatly.—Dorothy Dix.

"If women had had the right of suffrage, it would not have taken twenty-six years to pass the Pure Food Law," says Miss Alice Lakey, chairman of the Food Committee of the National Consumers' League.

The fifteen judges of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, California, have all signed a published statement testifying to the good results of equal suffrage and the general satisfaction with it.

BAY STATE NEWS

In Massachusetts, as all over the country, many resolutions were passed on May 1, calling for suffrage planks in the national party platforms.

The Brookline E. S. A. held its annual meeting on May 1. It reported a fine year's work. The treasurer's report showed more than $4,000 expended. Mrs. Mary Hutcheson Page was re-elected president, with most of the old board. Mrs. Walter spoke on the Canadian victories, Miss Blackwell on "Suffrage Current Events." A contribution of $75 was raised for Iowa.

The Boston E. S. A. celebrated the Canadian victories on May 1, besides calling upon the national parties for suffrage planks. Mrs. Maud Wood Park presided. Reports given by Miss Mabel Willard and many others showed a splendid year's work. Mrs. Charles F. Bates, chairman of the legislative committee of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Donald M. Blair told of the work with the Legislature this year. There was a supper and a general good time.

The Northampton Suffrage League gave an entertainment in Carnegie Hall, which included Canadian songs and the play, "How the Vote Was Won."

The James Russell Lowell estate will be used for the outdoor performance on June 2 and 3, of Percy MacKaye's bird masque, "Sanctuary," which is to be given under the auspices of the Ways and Means Committee of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association. Mrs. Benjamin F. Pitman, chairman of this committee, is now in New York making the final arrangements. The Masque was given in Meriden, New Hampshire, the "bird village," in 1913, and was under the patronage of the former Mrs. Woodrow Wilson. At that time the part of Ornis, the bird spirit, was taken by Mrs. William A. McAdoo, then Miss Eleanor Wilson.

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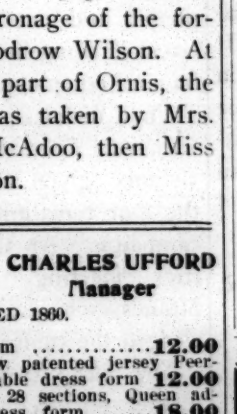

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MAINE

Within the past few weeks a chapter of the National College Equal Suffrage League has been established among the girls at Bates College, Lewiston.

Mrs. L. R. Rounds, the founder and former president of the Maine College League, was instrumental in starting the chapter. She spoke to the members April 20, taking for her subject, "Why the College Girl Should be a Suffragist—Her Debt From the Past—Her Duty to the Future."

The officers of the chapter are: president, Miss Sara Chandler, New Gloucester, Me.; vice-president, Miss Mildred Jenkins, Gowanda, N. Y.; secretary and treasurer, Miss Faith Fairfield, Littleton, Mass.

CONNECTICUT

Mrs. A. E. Scranton Taylor, chairman of Congressional work in the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association, is making a strong effort to have her State well represented at the Chicago and St. Louis demonstrations.

The Hartford Equal Franchise League is holding its spring rummage sale this week. These sales are held regularly in the spring and in the fall, and are regarded by the people of the East Side as instituted for their special benefit—a benefit which is highly appreciated. Miss Mary Bulkley is the chairman of an excellent and hard-working committee, and the sales usually realize from $200 to $300.

RHODE ISLAND

The Democratic convention of Rhode Island invited Mrs. Jerome M. Fitz, corresponding secretary of the State Suffrage Association, to address the members and sit on the platform with Mayor Joseph H. Gainer, Congressman Geo. F. O'Shaunessy, former Congressman Peter G. Gerry, Judge Francis E. Sullivan, Col. Patrick H. Quinn, Theodore Francis Greene and George W. Greene.

Mrs. Fitz was given an ovation when she arose to speak. She said in part:

Gentlemen, I am here today to remind you that in a democracy, there should be no closed gates. The history of democracy is a history of humanity. During its development men and women together have struggled and suffered, but men, when you attained this great plane of democracy representing a government coming up from the people, not down on the people, you forgot your women and left them still struggling in the trenches.

"Gentlemen, when you go west to the convention, you will witness a wonderful demonstration arranged by American women. They will appeal to you for a plank in the National Democratic Platform. I want our delegates to know that there are thousands of Rhode Island women linked with this great, virile, progressive movement. I am asking our Knights, our Galahads, to carry our suffrage standards to the topmost ramparts. Do not be afraid, do not temporize, but lead the fight. Do not let one-half the human race, the mother half, lag behind in the great triumphal march of democracy."

A new book, "The Principle of Suffrage," by Nathaniel C. Fowler, bases its argument on human rights and not on expediency. The author believes that there is no material difference between the mental capacities of men and women. Environment, conditions, not reason, have been responsible for the ruling out of women in matters of government; now it is time for reason to assert itself, and for women to take their places, he says. The book is published in New York by Sully and Kleinteich.

Medical Adviser Writes On Equal Suffrage and Health

Dr. Mosher Says Votes for Women Not Only a Safeguard, a Help in Preserving Family Integrity, But a Protection from Menace of Unoccupied Woman

"Health and the Woman Movement"* is the title of a little book of 48 pages by Dr. Clelia Duel Mosher, Medical Adviser to Women at the Leland Stanford Junior University in California. It is vital and thoroughly suffrage in its point of view. It is the key to health for women. We want to see a copy of it in the hands of every girl in our office, and we know we make no mistake in urging that it be given to girls and women in the home, in school, in college, in offices and factories. Wise and economical employers of girls and women will do well to put it into their hands.

The following quotation from the book gives an idea of its character:

Setting aside the women who have organic disease, what classes do we find escape the disturbances of the menopause and climacteric? The answer may be given without fear of contradiction: those who are busy and useful. The women who have absorbing occupations, who are vitally necessary in the world, are the ones who get through this period unharmed. A prominent woman physician in the East declared a few years ago that not a single woman physician of her acquaintance had gone to pieces at the change of life. Among a considerable number of women who are teachers or authors or (in some cases) have carried the burden of being the mother of a family while occupying a salaried position throughout the menopause, not one has had to quit work for this cause, while four have certified that the research work which has brought them distinction was done without any inconvenience whatever during the years of this functional change. Whatever may be one's personal opinion of the advantages or disadvantages of woman suffrage, it may be said that equal suffrage, like many of the economic and philanthropic opportunities now open to women, helps to meet this problem of the hygiene of middle life. During the years of a woman's necessary total absorption in her occupation of home making and the bearing and rearing of her children, her intellectual occupations and interests outside of the home are laid aside. Where equal suffrage exists civic matters become a topic of home discussion; they concern the mother and daughters as well as the father and sons. Thus a passive interest in politics is kept alive in the woman during her years of total absorption in her family and home. When the period of leisure arrives, it is not necessary to try to manufacture an interest for the woman whose occupation, as has been shown above, has in the normal course of events been taken away from her. Thus "votes for women" becomes not only a safeguard to the woman of middle age, a help in preserving the integrity of the family, but a protection to the comunity from the menace of the unoccupied middle aged woman. It becomes economically an asset in the productive use of the force and intelligence otherwise wasted in doctor's bills, sanatorium treatment, or too often expended in dangerous fads.

*Published by The National Board, Y. W. C. A., New York, 25 cents.

MARGARET FOLEY'S DIARY

April 24, 1916.

Our trip from Roanoke to Pensacola was long, tiresome and dirty as well as hot. They use soft coal on the trains here and one would think the passengers were running the engine. We certainly looked it at the end of the trip. My meetings in this section were without a question the best ever.

One woman traveled 50 miles to hear me speak Saturday night. Think of it, she left home early Saturday a. m., came by the only train out of her town and arrived at 7 p. m., Saturday. This same woman was so pleased that she wanted me to come to her town, Idlewilde. She has done some fine things in that town, such as feeding and caring for the men who gave their services gratis in building a road which the town refused to put through. She left Sunday morning and was as pleased as if she had been given $1,000

My meeting at Milton was held in the town hall. Many more men than women were present. I feel that this was mostly due to the fact that a terrific storm was raging. The lightning was simply blinding. Every one thought I was very brave to have talked an hour and a half during that storm, and also to make it possible for the people to forget the storm. But to tell the truth I didn't know it was storming until I had finished, and we were drenched waiting for the train, which was late as usual.

The Ferry Pass meeting was held at the school house and it was packed. Not a vacant seat and many standing not only in the hall, but also in the yard, peering through the windows. They came to the meeting in wagons, autos, trucks, and all sorts of vehicles and brought their small babies with them. Even the soldiers and sailors who have only a few hours leave of absence stayed through the meeting. It was a very fine meeting. Some of these old ladies came to me with tears in their eyes—telling me how grateful they were and begging me to come back. These are some of the things that make hard work easy.

Margaret Foley.

The Pensacola Journal of April 23 says:

"Standing upon a table, with the plaza in all the green loveliness of spring about her, Miss Margaret Foley of Boston, a suffragist of international reputation, spoke yesterday afternoon to a large audience on the enfranchisement of woman.

"Miss Foley was introduced to her audience by Judge Lucius J. Reeves, and was given the most flattering attention. A woman of commanding presence, with a voice of wonderful carrying quality, she has not only the personality that compels attention, but her womanliness is so apparent in her message, her humor is so spontaneous, her logic so irrefutable, and her friendliness so evident, that she won her audience from the start, and held them for an hour in that perfect silence which is the highest tribute which can be paid a speaker."

THE CHICAGO WOMEN'S VOTE

An Editorial in the New Republic of April 29

Observers interested in the influence of the women's vote in municipal affairs will find it worth while to examine the returns of the recent aldermanic election in Chicago, in order to see how far and in what respect the women voters have sustained the honorable record they made in the local election of last year. In this particular case we are not forced into speculation as to the way in which women voted because their vote is recorded separately from the men's, owing to the fact that the women of Illinois have only partial suffrage and are therefore given separate ballots. The returns show that only 54 per cent. of the registered women voted, whereas 68 per cent. of the registered men voted on the same day. But this fact should not be a matter for surprise, because the women's vote is an unknown quantity to the politician and he is afraid of it. The party machines are careful, consequently, to make no effort to bring the women to the polls. It is encouraging to note that the most of the women who did cast their vote used it to some good purpose. In the primary contest, for instance, the most bitter fight was waged in the Seventh Ward, which is the home ward of Charles E. Merriam, Professor of Political Science in the University of Chicago, and the leader of good-government forces in that city. Mayor Thompson announced that he would defeat Professor Merriam in his own ward by preventing the renomination of Alderman Kimball, and he would have succeeded in doing this had it not been for the women's vote. The plurality given by the women voters for the Merriam candidate was 277, while the plurality vote of the men voters for the Thompson candidate was 119. On election day the same good-government candidate received 79 per cent. of the women's vote and only 64 per cent. of the men's votes.

The Iowa Campaign

The suffrage question seems to be taking precedence over all else in Iowa, to judge from the press and the demand for talks and speeches that pours into State headquarters. The campaign is gaining in intensity every day. In a number of counties the canvass has been completed, and in the others much stress is being brought to bear to have it completed at once.

The district meetings have been well attended and much assistance given the workers for the four remaining weeks of the campaign. At the seventh district meeting, held in Des Moines, about $5,000 was pledged the campaign fund.

The State treasury has been further enriched by the gift of $500, which came in the form of a bequest from Eliza W. Haines, late of Grinnell. The letter bearing the news of the gift and the check was presented by Anna Ruth Crosby, great-granddaughter of Eliza W. Haines.

Among those who have joined the Iowa staff the past week are Owen Lovejoy of New York, J. Stitt Wilson of Berkeley, Cal., Mrs. Dora Sandoe Bachman of Columbus, O., and Miss Anne Martin of Nevada. Miss Ella M. Haas of Dayton, O., arrived in Des Moines about ten days ago. Miss Haas comes as the gift of the Ohio State Association, and for a fortnight has been giving lectures in Iowa on "Woman in the Community," the lectures being made doubly interesting by the lantern-slides. Hon. Earl Akers, State treasurer of Kansas, will give a week in May.

Pocahontas, Clinton and Ottumwa counties opened headquarters this week and will keep them open during May.

Fort Dodge celebrated this week with a district conference, a mass meeting in honor of Mrs. Catt, a sunflower booth at the manufacturers' exhibit and an automobile parade, which served as an official escort for the national president upon her arrival.

Suffrage will win in Humboldt by a three to one vote, according to Mayor R. J. Johnston, who is lending his assistance to the organization of a men's league in that county. Similar reports were received from Sac City and Rockwell City, where two of the most active men's leagues in the State were organized last week. Not the least active organization by any means was the one organized at Corydon during the week, which indicates an unusually strong sentiment for organization among the men.

A number of Dubuque men have issued a call for the organization of a league in that city. McGregor men have started their organization, and Robert B. Wallace of Council Bluffs reports progress in organizing a league in that city. Creston men also are organizing, and Knoxville men are completing arrangements for the launching of a league. Attorney-General Cosson will deliver an address in Knoxville Tuesday evening.

Rural school houses are being used by the suffragists of various counties. Farmers are eager to hear the message they bring.

One thousand people gathered at the high school of Carroll to listen to the suffrage address delivered by Mrs. Ella S. Stewart of Chicago. The high school students gave "How the Vote Was Won" as a curtain raiser.

A large suffrage mass meeting was held at Estherville on April 24. Emmet county people crowded the court room when Mrs. Albert McMahon of Minnesota and Senator Leslie M. Francis of Spirit Lake delivered addresses. The audience was enthusiastically in favor of suffrage. A permanent suffrage organization was perfected with Mrs. Byron Coon as president; Mrs. C. D. Osgood, vice-president; Miss Birdie Trimble, secretary, and Mrs. A. L. Haldeman, treasurer.

The yellow ball given recently under the auspices of the Girls' Suffrage Club of Sioux City was a brilliant success. Every man present wore a suffrage button. One hundred and sixty dollars was raised.

NOTES AND NEWS

The Tenth Congressional District Republican convention, held in Memphis, Tenn., last week, came out unanimously for suffrage. A resolution favoring it as a party plank was adopted amid loud cheers.

Rocklin is one of the few towns in California boasting of a woman mayor. At a meeting of the town trustees last week, Mrs. Fannie I. Whitney was elected chairman of the board, which office carries with it the title of mayor. Mrs. Whitney is a successful orange grower.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst has been speaking in America for the Servian Relief Fund. By request of President Thomas of Bryn Mawr, she is now to give addresses at a number of different colleges on the splendid service that English women are rendering while the men are at the front. Their work is making innumerable converts to equal suffrage. "I no longer speak of woman suffrage, but wherever I go in England, men now speak of it to me," says Mrs. Pankhurst. She declares that the war has already done more to advance the woman's movement than fifty years of agitation.

CONFERENCE TO MEET IN BOSTON

New England Women Will Study Problems of Shorter Day for Women and Minors

A conference of New England women for the consideration of a shorter work-day for women and minors in the New England States is to be held in Boston on May 22. This is the first conference of its kind ever held, and all women interested are invited. A bill for a shorter work-day is to be introduced into the Legislature of each of the New England States next year. The object of the conference is to study the need for such legislation and make known to women how they can best aid those that are industrially employed.

"The time has come," says the Call, "for the women of the New England States to act as a unit in legislative matters for the protection of their women and children. To do this intelligently and procure the greatest co-operation and efficiency of purpose and result, makes such a conference as this of the most vital importance.',

The morning meeting will open at 10.30 o'clock, at 3 Joy street. Short speeches will be made by members of women's trade unions.

A luncheon will be given at the Women's City Club at 1 P. M. The afternoon meeting will be held at Pilgrim Hall, Beacon street, at 2.30. Among the speakers will be Dr. Richard Cabot, Dr. Edward Cody of New Bedford, Mr. Allison G. Catheron, Mr. J. Prentiss Murphy of the Boston Children's Aid Society; United States Senator William S. Kenyon, Miss Pauline Goldmark, Prof. Felix Frankfurter, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman and Dr. Valena Parker of Connecticut.

Massachusetts will be represented by Miss Mabel Gillespie and Mrs. George Perkins; New Hampshire by Mrs. Winston Churchill and Mrs. James W. Remick; Maine by Mrs. George Hunt and Mrs. Florence Whitehouse; Vermont by Mrs. E. G. Van Paten and Dr. Grace Sherwood; Connecticut by Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton and Mrs. James R. Bolton; Rhode Island by Mrs. Carl Barus and Mrs. George R. Thurber.

Those who will attend should write to Mrs. Mabel Gillespie, 919 Washington street, Boston.

The oldest voter in Alton, Ill., is Mrs. E. B. Clarkson, ninety-seven years old. She went to the polls at the recent election supported by a crutch.

The New York police have under arrest a man who is alleged to have sold his own wife to be an inmate of a disorderly house for $25, says a dispatch to the Chicago Herald of April 30.

When the child labor bill came up in the Senate last week, and one of the Senators objected that there was not time to consider it, Mr. Overman of North Carolina remarked: "I hardly think we could finish it in 30 days."

Two Oregon women are candidates for election as delegates to the national political conventions, and will work side by side. Mrs. George L. Buland, a Republican, and Mrs. Helen I. Tomlinson, a Democrat.

President Wilson received a May basket on Monday from Miss Joy Young, representing the Congressional Union. Among the flowers were written requests to the President as the leader of his party, to press for the immediate passage of the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution. Members of the House Committee on the Judiciary, who have the Anthony amendment before them, received boutonnieres of violets and daisies to remind them of the suffrage issue.

N. E. STATES TO HOLD CONFERENCE

The annual New England Woman Suffrage Conference will be held this year at the Twentieth Century Club rooms, 3 Joy Street, Boston, on the evening of May 19; supper at 6.30, with speaking to follow.

Among the speakers will be Mrs. Katherine Houghton Hepburn, President of the Connecticut W. S. A., Miss Martha S. Kimball, President of New Hampshire, Miss Blackwell, President of Massachusetts, and, it is hoped, Mrs. Agnes Jenks, President of Rhode Island. The Presidents of Maine and Vermont cannot be present, but both have appointed proxies to speak in their place, and to report for those States. There will also be a symposium of short addresses by women from the enfranchised States. Tickets, 75 cents, may be ordered from 585 Boylston Street, Boston.

Mrs. Hepburn is one of the most eloquent suffrage speakers in the country. All who have heard her at the National Conventions will wish to hear her again.

There should be a large attendance.

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By ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

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PRESIDENT TALKS LIBERTY TO GIRLS

(Continued from page 145)

America because—I venture to say it with entire respect for other peoples and other governments—this government was established with a special purpose such as no other government ever avowed. This government was established in order that justice and liberty might belong to every man whom our institutions could touch, and not only that justice and liberty should belong to America, but that, so far as America was concerned and her influence involved, they should be extended to mankind everywhere. So the inspiration of serving America is a very profound inspiration.

"I believe that a certain spiritual regeneration is going to come out of this thing. We have beeen thinking too much about our individual selves and too little about the country of which we constitute a part, and one of the services which you ladies are going to render is to show how, upon no summons at all, upon the mere offering of the opportunity, women will come to render those inestimable services which are necessary if the country should get into any sort of trouble."

If America is reawakening in national spirit, will not that spirit show itself by extending "justice and liberty" to its womanhood? Will not President Wilson, who has already voted for woman suffrage, use his influence to write into the Democratic platform a political recognition of the inestimable services women can render?

OLD WOMEN PLAY IN GYMNASIUM

While critics here and there are deciding what women shall do, and still more what they shall not do, the criticized sex is going calmly on, and entering one field after another in serious occupations, and even in play. This is the season for programs and displays of all sorts, for women's gymnastic and athletic classes among the rest. In the exhibition given the other evening by the women and girls atending the Municipal Gymnasium in Dorchester, Mass., the most encouraging feature was the large number of middle-aged and even elderly women who took part. The freedom and grace of their movements, and the keen interest shown throughout, if it was proof of the benefits of physical exercise, was even more a cheerful refutation of the hoary "age limit" idea in regard to women's activities.

Which of the old Roman legislators was it who, in helping to frame the laws which press so hardly on our sex, gave it as his reason that, unless women were firmly kept down, they would soon get the upper hand altogether, being 'so much stronger and cleverer than men'?"—Carmen Sylvia in "Memory's Shrine."

Judge Coverly of Chicago is determined that the women and girls of the city shall not be annoyed by men flirts as they are in almost every city. He fines each one $100, and declares he will raise it to $200 if necessary.

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It is a wholesome combination of fun and propaganda—just what suffragists have been looking for. It has had two performances in the Little Theatre of Kansas City, Mo. Says the Star of that city:

"Possibly the greater part of the two audiences that saw it—'Jonathan's Nightshirt'—were already emancipated from the belief that men and women should not share equally in the matter of government, but if any well-grounded anti-suffragist sentiment were present, it surely didn't survive the onslaught of this ironic attack."

The characters are two men and two women, and the acting time is about twenty minutes.

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WOMEN'S CLUBS CONVENTION REVIEW

MAY 10, 1916

Along the line of its policy to talk to and before big groups of women, The New York Evening Post will issue on May 10th, a Women's Clubs Convention Review.

Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs of America, has written a special article on the spirit of a Biennial Convention.

Mrs. Thomas J. Vivian will review the work of the Biennial Board recounting in detail its difficulties and progress. Mrs. John A. Griesel, Treasurer of the Convention Committee, will tell of financing a biennial. Other special articles will be contributed by Mrs. William Grant Brown, Mrs. A. H. Hildreth, and other well-known club women.

Every phase and feature of the visit of 20,000 women to New York from May 23rd to June 2nd will be described in advance.

Copies of this review will be mailed to any address for 3c each, or included with subscription to The Evening Post during the ten days of the convention for 25c.

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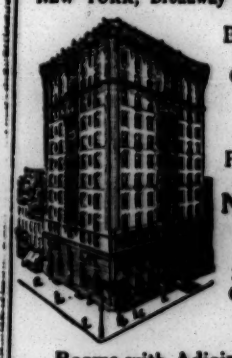

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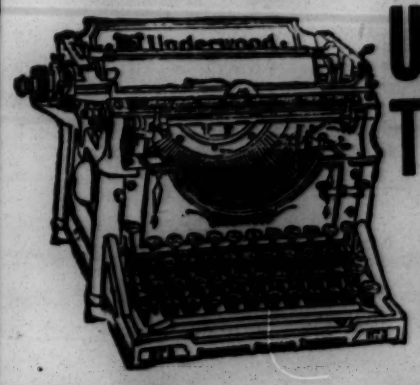

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"MOST IMPORTANT FOR OUR WELFARE"

Senator Owen in Speech on Floor Urges Parties to Give Women Justice

United States Senator Owen of Oklahoma, prominent administration leader and one of the most respected members of the upper house, declared on the floor of the Senate, April 25:

"I regard this recognition of women as most important to the welfare of the American people. Woman suffrage is a final culmination of the triumph of the people in self-government, and for that reason I take a deep interest in it."

Senator Owen read the secret treaty of Verona of 1822, drawn up by the Holy Alliance under the influence of Metternich for the suppression of popular government.

"This secret treaty sets forth the conflict between monarchial government and popular government and the government of the few as against the government of the many," he said. "It is a part, in reality, of developing popular sovereignty when we demand for women equal rights to life, to liberty, to the possession of property, to an equal voice in the making of the laws and the administration of the laws. This demand on the part of the women is made by men, and it ought to be made by men as well as by thinking, progressive women, as it will promote human liberty and human happiness. I sympathize with it, and I hope that all parties will in the national convention give their approval to this larger measure of liberty to the better half of the human race."

Senator Shafroth of Colorado, who preceded Mr. Owen, made a thorough-going speech, in which he showed that woman suffrage was right, expedient and practicable. He also urged the coming conventions to approve the nation-wide suffrage amendment, and "thereby take an advance step in the progress of human rights and good government."

HOPES IOWA WILL EMULATE NORWAY

Fire Marshal Roe Urges Norwegians to Pattern Their Action from Mother Land

Every Norwegian voter in Iowa should feel a particular interest in the success of the equal suffrage movement in his adopted State because of the progressive stand taken by his native country in granting to its women full citizenship in 1909, according to Ole O. Roe, State fire marshal, one of the staunchest suffrage supporters in the State. "I believe the men of Iowa will be as generous and just to the splendid womanhood of the State as the men of Norway," Mr. Roe declares in his appeal to the Norwegian people of Iowa. Mr. Roe's letter follows:

"Norwegians say that while new ideas may originate in the great outside world, they blossom and bear their earliest fruit in the small countries," observes Mr. Roe. "The platform upon which the women of Norway won their successful fight for equal suffrage was in substance as follows:

"Woman's vote would not interfere with her duties as wife and mother.

"To give woman a vote strengthens the interest of the family by giving it two votes instead of one.

"That in all countries of the civilized world the industrial system has forced a very large number of women to take part in producing wealth.

"That women, married or unmarried, have quite as great, important and heavy duties towards society and mankind as men.

"That the right to vote would develop the social and public spirt of women.

"That the general welfare of all the people would be promoted by granting suffrage to women.

"That the admission of women into the body of citizens is only an act of simple justice."

"Mr. J. Castberg, Ex-Minister of Justice of Norway, has this to say of women's suffrage:

"'Norway's emancipation of women is based upon justice and confidence. It points the way in which all nations of the civilized world will follow as enlightenment and the sense of justice grow apace.'"

"Mother" is the name of a new book that will interest suffragists. It is compiled by Sarah Rice and edited by Robert Raven Schauffler. It is in prose and poetry and will be found especially valuable in connection with Mothers' Day, Sunday, May 14. Among scores of good poems, "The Daguerreotype," by William Vaughn Moody, is one of the best.

WYOMING KNOWS ONLY BENEFITS

Congressman Says Effects of Woman's Vote Have Been Good for 46 Years

Congressman Mondell of Wyoming, in presenting resolutions from his State last week asking the Judiciary Committee to report the nation-wide suffrage amendment, said:

"The women of Wyoming have voted for all the elective officers in that Commonwealth, State and Territory, for 46 years. Their participation in the affairs of government has been highly helpful and beneficial, and has the approval and hearty and unanimous support of all our people."

One of the resolutions was seconded by Judge W. S. Metz of Sheridan, Wyo., Democratic floor leader of the Wyoming Legislature of 1915.

ANNOUNCE $5,000 GIFT FOR CAUSE

Pennsylvania State Organization Will Get Contribution If It Raises Large Sum

An anonymous gift of $5,000 to the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association was announced last week at the State headquarters. The name of the donor has seldom been publicly associated with suffrage work. She made the gift because of her aroused interest in the progress of the movement in the State.

The donation is made on the condition that $25,000 more be raised to complete a fund to be used in conection with the money received from other sources to prepare for the primary and fall elections. Suffrage leaders have been assured of one-half the amount to be raised.

THE GOVERNOR OF KANSAS TO THE MEN OF IOWA

By Governor Arthur Capper

"We know what suffrage will do. And I say to you that after a complete and thorough tryout an overwhelming majority of the people of Kansas, men and women, are now enthusiastic supporters of equal suffrage and there is not the slightest possibility that the policy will ever be abandoned.

"We recommend equal suffrage to the people of Iowa because we know that it has made Kansas a better, cleaner, happier, more prosperous State.

"All the political parties have been more careful to nominate as their candidates clean, highminded, honorable men. The Legislature has given a great deal more attention to legislation that will elevate the morals of the State and progressive, forward looking, humanitarian legislation. The women were directly responsible for the enactment by our last Legislature of a mothers' pension law, a child hygiene bureau to promote the health of our boys and girls, and an industrial welfare commission which compels all employers of labor to pay decent, living wages and a decent schedule of hours, and which absolutely wipes out the curse of child labor.

"They say the women do not want to vote, and will not vote if given an opportunity. We have proven beyond the question of a doubt in Kansas that this is not true. The woman vote in Kansas is only about 15 per cent. less than the male vote. They not only vote, but they vote right; they vote intelligently and discriminatingly; and have been a distinct force in making Kansas the great State that it is."

Judge E. D. Fitch of Akron, Ohio, recently declared that he would have women jurors in his court if the law would permit. "It's almost impossible to get men to serve," he said. About 60 per cent. of the jurors have asked to be excused because of factory work.

So many humane laws benefitting women and children have been passed in California since women obtained the suffrage that the State Library has published a 96-page pamphlet of this legislation from 1913 to 1915.

A company of men, members of the Reformed Lutheran Church of Des Moines, Iowa, met and discussed woman suffrage, April 27. Literature of the anti-suffragists was scattered about the room, but only one man defended them. Six men spoke for equal suffrage. Who it was who spread the anti-literature about the rooms is unknown. "Never in the history of the club, state members, has it been so united upon one subject," says the Des Moines Register and Leader.

Rum Orgy Among Voters City's Women Defenceless

Scene Makes Texas Paper Ask Former Governor Colquitt, Candidate for Senate, to Account for His Open Opposition to Equal Suffrage

"It was a scene to beggar description," says the Corpus Christi (Texas) Times of April 22 of the preceeding evening in that town. "The saloons were packed with 'men' like sardines in a box; in front were congregated motley crowds; through the streets and along the walks reeled rum-soaked humanity, their throbbing brain unable to pilot the human cargo.

"The womanhood of Corpus Christi, unfortunate to have been upon the streets, were shocked at the spectacle. Defenseless, they were obliged to run the gauntlet of that drunken orgy. Insulted openly they were obliged to suffer outraged decency in silence. Scenes and acts were committed openly in the heart of the city that would make any self respecting dog ashamed of himself."

At the same time ex-Governor Colquitt was speaking in Corpus Christi in behalf of his candidacy for the United States Senate. Mr. Colquit is opposed to woman suffrage, and the Times says:

"We have seen much of politics; have watched the woman vote at the polls on an equality with the man and there was nothing to be ashamed of and nothing that would cause a blush nor lower a woman in the estimation of any sensible man.

"We have seen the saloon bum cast his vote on questions of vital interest; have seen him vote upon questions that had to do with the financial interests of the citizens of the community, have seen the 'cadet' of the scarlet-lettered woman have his say on whether the city should harbor and nourish the festering sore upon the body politic; have watched countless hundreds of the flotsam and jetsam of the face of the earth have a voice in the election of officials to guide the destinies of the homes of the decent and law abiding people of a community; have watched the overlords of vice marshal their cohorts to defeat the efforts of common decency.

"And The Times would like to ask this one question:

"'Mr. Colquitt, don't you believe your wife and your daughter have as much intelligence as a saloon bum, a leech of the 'red light district,' or an ignorant non-citizen of these United States?'"

CANADIAN LEADER WILL BE SPEAKER

Mrs. Nellie McClung of Alberta Will Attend Suffrage Conference in Minneapolis

Mrs. Nellie McClung, whose fame as a writer and speaker has spread from Canada into this country, is to speak at the Mississippi Valley Conference, which opens this week. Mrs. McClung, who is undoubtedly the most prominent suffragist in the new free provinces of Canada, was a leader in opposing the corrupt Roblin government in Manitoba, and in obtaining woman suffrage in the three western provinces.

In an address before the Alberta Legislature on the occasion of the presentation of the suffrage petition, Mrs. McClung said:

"Men tell us with a fine air of chivalry that women should not be given the vote, because women don't want it, the inference being that women get nothing unless they want it. Women get a lot of things they do not want—the war, the liquor traffic, the lower pay for equal work. Surely you would not want the irresponsible women to set the pace for the rest of us? Surely no irresponsible woman has any right to force her votelessness on us!

"I wish you could see the proportion of my mail that tells me to go home and darn my husband's socks. I never would have believed that one man's hosiery could excite the amount of interest those socks do—and yet they are always darned!"

LAST LAUGHS

Mary walked up to the ironing board and said to her mother, "Don't burn my nose off."

"Why not?" asked her mother.

"Because you wouldn't have nuffin' to part my hair by."—Chicago Tribune.

An Englishman in the South Station, Boston, read over a door "Inside Baggage," and chuckled with glee: "You Americans are so droll! Now we should say 'Refreshment Room.'"—The Living Church.

"Why do you keep that clerk? He seems a perfect fool."

"He is one of the most useful clerks I have. Before I issue an order I always have him read it. If he can tell what it means, I am sure that there can be no chance that anyone will misunderstand it."—New York Times.

Wife: "You believe in being prepared, don't you?"

Husband: "I certainly do."

Wife: "Then I know you'll approve of my getting my complete outfit for summer before the hot weather sets in."—Judge.

Wall Street arithmetic:
10 mills make one trust;
10 trusts make one combine;
10 combines make one merger;
10 mergers make one magnate;
1 magnate makes all the money.
—Sunday Magazine.

"You say that you want a name engraved on this ring?" said the jeweler to the bashful man.

"Yes; I want the words 'George, to his dearest Alice,' engraved on the inside."

"Is the young lady your sister?"

"No; she is the young lady to whom I am engaged."

"Well, if I were you, I would not have 'George, to his dearest Alice' engraved on the ring. If Alice changes her mind you can't use the ring again."

"What would you suggest?"

"I would suggest the words, 'George, to his first and only love.' You see, with that inscription you can use the ring half a dozen times. I have had experience in such matters myself."—Tit-Bits.

Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

VOL. 47. NO. 19 — SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1916 — FIVE CENTS

UNANIMOUS

"Make the vote for woman suffrage in Iowa unanimous," says Jesse Macy of Grinnell in a stirring appeal to the men of the State. "Why should any man vote against the enfranchisement of women?"

ROOSEVELT OUT FOR AMENDMENT

Declares for Federal Action—Stand Considered Signal for All Candidates to Fall in Line

Former President Theodore Roosevelt came out for a nation-wide suffrage amendment in a prepared statement, April 28.

"I believe," said Col. Roosevelt, "that the time has come for a greater and truer nationalism in this country. I believe in the nationalization of the issues which affect not only men but women also. The great problems of our country are national. In the matter of the railroads, for example, 46 different sets of laws for their regulation merely check and handicap their development and management. A universal federal law is essential for railroads. In the same way, the question of the enfranchisement of women has become national and demands federal action.

"I therefore heartily endorse any federal amendment which shall substantially provide:

"First, that the right of the citizen of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States on account of sex.

"Second, that Congress shall have power, and it shall be the duty of Congress by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

The statement was given to a delegation of members of the Congressional Union who called upon Colonel Roosevelt in New York, appealing to him as the head of the Progressive party.

The New York Tribune says it was pointed out afterward that Roosevelt, in taking a stand for the federal suffrage amendment, was going out of his way to oppose the policy of Elihu Root, an avowed anti-suffragist. Others said that his stand was but the signal for all Presidential candidates to fall into line.

BALLOT IN EGYPT SOON, SAYS RULER

Sultan Declares One Great Result of War Will Be Emancipation of Women

Women may vote in Egypt before they do in some of the United States if the prediction of the Sultan, Hussein Kemal, comes true. According to this prophet: "One of the greatest results of the war to the Orient will be the complete emancipation of women. Orientals understand too little the great part women play in the world's progress; woman should be given the opportunity of developing and educating herself in the highest possible degree."

PLANKS FOR WOMEN

ON TO CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS. (Courtesy Headquarters Newsletter)

PLANK SURE TO HASTEN PASSAGE

Member of Judiciary Committee Says Adoption by Either Party Would Clear Outlook

"The endorsement of equal suffrage by either of the two great political parties would do more at this time to simplify the woman suffrage question than any other thing," says Representative John M. Nelson in commenting upon the nation-wide campaign being made by the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Mr. Nelson's opinion has special significance when it is recalled that he is a member of the Judiciary Committee, and in that capacity led the fight for a favorable report upon the constitutional amendment for woman suffrage.

"Were either of the great parties to endorse woman suffrage at their coming conventions," said Mr. Nelson, "I see no reason to doubt that a favorable report would naturally follow, and its passage by Congress be much simplified."

A fifteen-year-old girl, Miss Gladys Kathleen Parkin, of San Rafael, Cal., recently won a first-grade commercial radio license, which entitles her to operate any grade of wireless station and to secure employment on vessels. Miss Parkin is the youngest successful girl applicant for a radio license ever examined by the Government.

Dan W. Hamilton of Sigourney, one of the prominent Democrats of Iowa, is a new suffrage convert. A year ago, Mr. Hamilton said, he was opposed to suffrage, but now he wishes to be included among those men who actively favor it.

DANGEROUS TO BE ANTI IN WEST

California United Republicans Quick to Repudiate Slur As Insult to Intelligence

The danger felt in California politics at even the suspicion of hostility to equal suffrage was illustrated a few days ago, when the San Francisco Chronicle intimated that the United Republican faction was opposed to national woman suffrage. The Chronicle was opposed to the United Republicans and made its intimation in the hope of damaging their campaign for the election of delegates to the national convention.

The United Republican delegates at once issued a statement putting themselves squarely on record, although the Sacramento Bee says that there was never the slightest doubt of their attitude.

"The statement in the Chronicle," declared Raymond Benjamin, United Republican candidate, "is the exact antithesis of the truth and was published to create a feeling of prejudice against our delegation, and in an effort to cost us the support of women voters. We have equal suffrage in this State and have observed its benefits. To charge our delegation with opposition to woman suffrage is to question the intelligence of the candidates."

"Viewed from the standpoint of the success of woman suffrage in California," said John A. Britton, president of the United Republicans of California, "which in my judgment has had much to do with the rational disposition of questions submitted to voters, I cannot but conclude that national suffrage would be effective of great good to this nation of ours."

The statement signed by all the delegates read: "Looking with unqualified approval upon the social and political benefit of equal suffrage in California, we, the United Republican candidates for delegates to the Republican National Convention, pledge ourselves, if we are elected, to support and exert ourselves in behalf of the principle of national woman suffrage at the Chicago national convention."

BUTTE HAS RIGID FOOD STANDARDS

Her Markets Make Weekly Reports to City Health Inspectors and Papers Publish

According to frequent testimony from the western States, woman suffrage means increased protection against impure foodstuffs. In Butte, Montana, weekly reports from the inspectors of the city health department are published in the newspapers, so that the public may see the standards maintained by the various markets, restaurants and bakeries. With the approach of warm weather, according to the Butte Miner, it will be required of all storekeepers so to exhibit their goods for sale that they are covered and arranged in such a way that the public cannot handle the products.

PHILIPPINE BILL STILL ON TAPIS

Freedom for Islanders Eventually, says Congress—Women's Chances Not Mentioned

The House of Representatives this week voted down the Philippine bill as passed by the Senate and advocated by President Wilson. It then voted, 251 to 17, for the bill as passed by the last Congress, stating that it was the intention of the government to grant the islands their freedom eventually, but giving no definite time.

The bill now goes to conference between the two houses; and this means that still more time will be taken by Congressmen to discuss freedom for the Filipinos, while still taking no action on freedom for American women.

PRESIDENT TALKS LIBERTY TO GIRLS

In May Day Address at Encampment Tells of Reawakening in National Spirit

President Wilson delivered an address on America's reawakening in national spirit, May 1, at the opening of the national service school military encampment for young women.

Among other things the President said:

"You have volunteered to come together without official suggestion in order to study some things which, while they are characteristic of the sort of comfort and assistance which women have been accustomed to offer, are, nevertheless, in this instance associated with a very great national conception and duty.

"You have come together to be prepared for any unusual duty which America may call upon you to perform, but what has moved you to do this? Your duty to your country. But what is the foundation of that duty? What do you conceive America to be? When you come to the last, searching analysis, we do not owe any duty except to those things that we believe in, and the glory of performing our duty toward America is that we believe in

(Continued on page 151.)

NO KANSAS DEBT AND WOMEN HELP

State Treasurer Akers Says Equal Suffrage Has Been Good Thing for Finances

"I have been told that certain interests opposed to the enfranchisement of women in various States where campaigns are now in progress profess to offer as argument against it the present financial condition of Kansas," says Hon. Earl Akers, secretary of the Treasury, of Kansas.

"Kansas, as a State, does not owe one cent. The first of January, 1916, our last dollar of bonded indebtedness was paid. Every public thing we own, representing an outlay of almost twenty-two millions of dollars, is paid for. In college attendance we are first. The total public school population is 503,011, and for their education we expend $24.27 per capita per year.

"The most recent figures place the per capita wealth of Kansas at $1,630, and this totals our taxable wealth at almost three billions of dollars. Last year this taxable wealth was increased almost eighty million dollars and by reason of it our State tax rate of $1.25 on a thousand is the lowest of any State with but one lone exception.

"Our financial base is rock-grounded. Making our business and politics a family affair has reaped abundant blessings for all of us; we are happy in the enjoyment of it and self-satisfied aplenty in the progress we are making. It is a poor argument indeed for any one interested in opposing woman suffrage to criticise the financial conditions of Kansas under equal suffrage."

THE LITTLE TOILERS

By Joy Montgomery Higgins

Oh, brief is childhood's life,
A little span—a day!
Yesterday, I was playing in the sand;
Today, my hair is gray.

Little children at the wheel
Deaf with the factory's din,
To open the playgrounds in the world
And see you trooping in!

To see your faces pale and wan
Grow ruddy in the air;
To see you dancing on the green
To pipers, piping there.

From every land to call you in
Each toiling girl and boy,
And give you back your own,
Your heritage of joy.

Oh, brief is childhood's life,
A little span—a day;
We should not need their toil,
Oh, let the children play!

TRAP IN HEART OF PHILADELPHIA

Bryn Mawr Alumnae Scholarship Shows Big Department Store Unsafe from Fire

A group of Bryn Mawr women who have been planning a study of Pennsylvania fire risks, as a gift to the State on the twenty-first anniversary of their graduation, have found in a large store in Philadelphia a menace so great that they have published their findings now, rather than take the risk of holding the facts while others are being gathered for the inclusive survey.

The New Republic of April 22 says:

"Gimbel Brothers' department store in the heart of Philadelphia, a ten-story unprotected structure, employing 5,000 persons, mostly girls and children, has successfully defied the Fire Marshall act for years. The city has brought suit. Resolutions have been presented by the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade, and just recently by the Bryn Mawr committee. But enforcement of the law is complicated by the fact that more than one-half the property with its adapted buildings belongs to the estates of old Philadelphia families. So flagrant is the menace that the insurance companies force surrounding property-holders to pay approximately $100,000 super charges per annum. But the newspapers avoid nettling a lucrative advertiser, and the public remains apathetic. Action may come too late."

If the Bryn Mawr alumnae can give the matter wide enough publicity, they doubtless will not only have removed the local danger, but they will have given a new kind of publicity all over the country to the fact that the higher education for women means a new kind of revolution.

FOR IOWA

FOR the last two months of the Iowa campaign, April and May, we are sending the Woman's Journal, without charge to them, to all of the Iowa papers. There are 60 dailies and 850 weeklies. Will those who believe in the educational value of the Journal send twenty-five cents or more to help defray the expense? So many of the Iowa papers are friendly to suffrage that putting the Journal in their hands will doubtless do much to carry the election.

MISQUOTATIONS AND MY ANSWER

By Ben B. Lindsey, Judge of the Denver Juvenile Court

An Answer to John B. Maling

The speech of John B. Maling against woman suffrage is mostly a combination of false statements, half-truths and perhaps a few facts grossly misused. When properly interpreted, it is mostly evidence of the hypocrisy of certain "special interests" he has often represented. When anyone dares to tell of their perfidies, they proceed through men like Maling to "defend" the State. That is to say, if you expose their robbery of the State, you thereby "knock" the State. This kind of hypocrisy has been repeatedly exposed. Colorado knows that those who have sought to despoil it, or corrupt its politics, are not the State. When it is to the interest of the "interests" to attack progressive measures, to stand in the path of justice, they do not hesitate to malign, not only the State, but those who have defended the State. They never hesitate to do this, if by such methods they succeed in carrying their point against progress, truth, right, and justice. It shows how much they really care for the State.

Some of these anti-suffragists are good, honest people, but they are often deceived and misled. They are wrong, but honestly wrong, and the specious, illogical, unfair kind of campaign conducted by Maling and those like him is often responsible for their error. Mr. Maling has often been the spokesman of certain "special interests" in Colorado.

In a speech reported in the Burlington, Iowa, Hawkeye in the early part of April of the present year, he is quoted as saying:

"For eight years Judge Lindsey has gone over the face of the world telling the people of the terrible decadent political condition in the State of Colorado. In November, 1914, in New York City, testifying before the Federal Industrial Relations Committee known as the Walsh committee, Judge Lindsey said that the Supreme Court of Colorado was so corrupt that it was owned and controlled by the corporations as they own and control their office boys; and that after twenty-three years of women in politics."

If Mr. Maling made such a statement, it is an unpardonable misrepresentation of the facts. For eight years during my vacation time I have lectured on the problems of the children, but I do not recall a half dozen occasions during that entire time when I lectured on the political conditions in Colorado. I have pointed out the causes of certain crimes common at some time to all the States in the Union, where the same conditions existed. But I have ever defended Colorado and its people. These causes and conditions I have pointed out are to be sought for in our economic system. Colorado, largely because of woman suffrage, has gone as far, and in most cases away beyond, almost every other State in the Union in getting rid of these evils. I have letters from platform managers, ministers, and prominent citizens of most of the States of the Union, where I have lectured, saying that they only wished they had someone to boost their city and State as I have boosted Denver and Colorado.

The report as to the testimony before the Federal Industrial Commission as used by Mr. Maling is very misleading, if not absolutely false. His statement quotes me as saying on the occasion in question that "the Supreme Court of Colorado was so corrupt that it was owned and controlled by the corporations, as they owned and controlled their office boys, and that after twenty-three years of women in politics." I made no such statement. I challenge Mr. Maling to find any such statement in the testimony referred to. Here is what I did say in that testimony with reference to the industrial conditions in Colorado:

"And I am not saying that there is not fault on both sides. My contention is this—that violence produces violence every time; that this is the law of nature, as hate produces hate. These conditions are not so bad, I am glad to say, as they have been in the past—and I would not have you understand that our officers are all controlled by these forces. There are honorable men on the bench; there are honorable district attorneys; there are fearless district attorneys; there have been some fearless Governors, as there have been fearless judges. This thing is deep down, and this sore is the result of long years of lawlessness and oppression on the part of the utility corporations. I know whereof I speak, when I say to you that they have owned judges (including Supreme Judges) on the bench as they have owned their office boys; that they have controlled those judges; that they have controlled district attorneys; that they have controlled Governors; that they have been in the most perfidious deals to control the agencies and officers of the law time and time again, so that they not only make the law to suit their own wishes—primarily—though they do not always do it—to protect property and stand against the rights of humanity." (See pages 225-226 of official record of testimony misrepresented by Maling.)

These things refer to a former period in politics, and especially conditions in certain of the coal counties where few women vote. It had no reference to the present Supreme Court—neither was it so understood. It was an industrial condition that we pointed out in this testimony as existing more or less in many States—a condition, it is true, that for a time the men—in spite of the women—had been able to maintain.

There is no well-informed man or woman in Colorado who knows anything about our politics, and about the conditions that make for evil in politics, who will deny the truth of all I said. But there is no fair-minded man or woman in any State who will not see the unfairness of such an argument when used against the cause of woman suffrage. Such arguments can be used a thousand times more against male suffrage, or against any suffrage at all. It is a known fact in Colorado that there are a hundred men responsible for those past conditions where there is one woman. The only logic of such rot that men like Maling are peddling through the East (in their slanders of Colorado to please the anti-suffragists) is to take the suffrage away from the men and give it exclusively to the women. Then, according to their logic, we would have a hundred times less evil of the kind that has to be stamped out of Colorado as it has to be stamped out of every State where the conditions exist that made it possible.

Mr. Maling says that in January, 1915, I made a speech at the Savoy hotel in Denver, in which I said that Colorado was twenty years behind Massachusetts in child labor laws and laws for the protection of women. I said nothing of the kind. I was speaking at the time in the interest of an adult probation law that had been bitterly opposed, mostly by certain men. And I did say that Colorado was behind Massachusetts in the matter of an adult probation law. That is true. But it is equally true that through the petitions and the influence of the women largely probation has been applied in this State for many years without a law, but under the common law right of the judges to suspend a sentence. Since a question had been raised as to the legality of this right, it was considered wise as a precaution to avoid any question about it, to adopt a more complete law as to the details of probation work among adults.

There are other statements attributed to me that are used by anti-suffragist campaign speakers in a most unfair if not an unscrupulous manner. For example, in discussing a certain radical type of feminists who I insisted were no part of the suffrage movement, I repudiated the contention of such radical feminists that women, under our present civilization, should indiscriminately have children without the marriage tie or contract, as had been advocated by some such feminists, principally in foreign countries. An incomplete interview upon this subject has been used in the most unscrupulous fashion.

Miss Jane Addams told me once that she had in the early days of the suffrage movement also been a victim of such misrepresentation, even to the effect of actually having people quote her as being against suffrage.

My book, "The Beast and the Jungle," has been distorted in this regard, and certain parts or paragraphs, disjointed from the context and without regard to the complete statement in which I gave suffrage all sorts of credit and acknowledged my own election time and time again as due to the women, have been twisted in a most deceitful and disgusting manner to make it appear as an argument against suffrage. In that book, I was discussing certain conditions in politics that make for evil that may exist in any State. These conditions have existed in part in Colorado not because of woman suffrage but in spite of it. They are being rapidly eliminated and no single force is doing more to that end than the women with their vote, as I have repeatedly shown; but even if woman suffrage had not helped us, as it has, to destroy them, I would still be for it because it is just; but I would still be for it even though it had been a detriment to us rather than a help, as it actually has been, because it is just.

I would like to ask this question: In giving women the suffrage equality of men, what right have the anti-suffragists to demand an advance guarantee that the women shall have all the virtues and none of the vices; that the women shall make no mistakes; that the women shall be superhuman; that the women shall guarantee to do, in a brief space of years, what the men have not been able to do in hundreds of years? What right have they to demand that women shall cease to be human; shall cease to make mistakes; cease to honestly differ as men do about the problems of morality, politics or religion; or that they shall reform the world all at once? Was that guarantee demanded of the men before they were given the suffrage rights they now enjoy? Why haven't the women a much better right to conduct an entirely different campaign—if the anti-suffrage logic is to be followed—a kind of campaign that demands the reversal of conditions in this country, namely, that the suffrage be taken away from the men and given exclusively to the women? That is the kind of campaign the pro-suffragists should carry on if the so-called logic of the antis is to be accepted by the public. For the defects in our laws, the failures of our civilization, the injustices of this world, are due far more to men than to women, if these conditions are to be judged as the antis judge them, merely by the vote; for men have always voted. Since it is true that things are better in the States where women vote than they were before they voted, it would follow that, since pro-suffragists are only asking equal suffrage rights for women, a campaign should be instituted by the anti-suffragists to take the vote away from the men and give it all to the women. If the logic of their contentions is to be consistently followed, in the face of truth, it is the only consistent thing for them to do.

GIVE LUNCHEON IN DR. SHAW'S HONOR

New York and National Officers Hear Her Tell of Recent Serious Illness

A luncheon by the officers of the State and National Suffrage Associations was given last week in honor of Dr. Anna H. Shaw's return to active work after her long illness. After telling how weary and ill she had been for a long time, Dr. Shaw said:

"I felt myself slipping away, and I was tired. I did not want to come back. But a voice seemed to say to me: 'Are you a deserter?' and I felt as though our old leader, Susan B. Anthony, had spoken.

"Then I felt that I wanted to ive. I was determined that I would live and if I can do anything to help with the thing I believe I can do best—speaking—that thing I will do.

"I am old fashioned, I believe in a guiding power. If it were not for that power our cause would have been lost long ago. Beneath our work is a great truth and we will lead the whole world to it. Why should we be discouraged at working for a few years, when other great things have taken centuries?"

The suffrage leaders, each in her own line, told her what had been done in the cause while Dr. Shaw had been away. Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse presided, and Mrs. Raymond Brown, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, Mrs. John Blair, Miss Katherine Devereux Blake and Miss Elizabeth Jordan were speakers.

Miss Blake said that there were 12,000 paid-up members of the Teachers' Branch of the Woman Suffrage Party, and Miss Jordan told of a suffrage novel to be written as propaganda. Each chapter will be by a prominent writer, the first by Samuel Merwin.

Iowa Farm Editors Ask Equal Voice For Women

Wallace's "Farmer," Jarnagin's "Iowa Farmer," Pierce's "Homestead" and Meredith's "Successful Farming" Reflect Opinion of Grain Belt

In a State such as Iowa, where the interests are largely agricultural, the farm publications wield a big influence and their editorial columns not only reflect public opinion but do much to mould it. It is significant that the editors of the farm publications of the State are staunch supporters of equal suffrage.

Some idea of the loyal support which these editors are giving the cause of equal suffrage may be gained from the following editorials:

"When Abraham Lincoln spoke of a government of the people, for the people, and by the people, he put in the fewest possible words all that we can think of as desirable in government. I do not see how we can have a government of the people, for the people, or by the people until our women have an equal voice with men. They share with us to the full in everything except the ballot. They should share with us in that, not alone because it is just and right that they should, but because they are fully as competent as men to use that ballot wisely."—Henry C. Wallace, Editor "Wallace's Farmer."

"We are constrained to believe that the responsibility of voting simply gives a greater leverage for doing good, for helpfulness and dignity in her work, for a higher concept of her ability and influence and a greater interest in the great problems that confront humanity without regard to sex."—J. W Jarnagin, Editor "The Iowa Farmer."

"I rejoice that the grain belt is at last beginning to see the light. It is a foregone conclusion that Iowa women will soon be voting. We, of the farm, can advance the day when this will be the case not only in Iowa but in every State of the Union. Will you join hands with me in bringing that day nearer, and in giving to your wife and mine, your daughter and mine, your mother and mine, the right and the privilege which nothing but blind prejudice has deprived them of heretofore?"—James M. Pierce, Editor "The Homestead.',

"We look for the men on the farms, where thinking is clear and clean, and where justice is granted in large measure, to give women their unqualified support at every opportunity, and that opportunity comes in Iowa in June, 1916."—E. T. Meredith, Editor "Successful Farming."

GIRL'S QUICK ACT SAVES LIVESTOCK

South Dakota Farmer's Daughter in Face of Flood Herds Cattle Just in Time

Courage of a 16-year-old girl of South Dakota saved her father thousands of dollars recently in the Missouri rise which occurred in the vicinity of Pierre. Joseph Pitlick lives on the Peoria bottom six miles above Pierre. When his daughter Eva arose she looked at the river and called at once to her father it was coming swiftly on to the lowlands of their ranch. He jumped out of bed, dressed rapidly and directed the girl to go horseback after the cattle and to wake her brother and tell him to go with her with pinchers to cut the close-woven wire fence, while he went after the hogs. The girl followed directions, but she did not take time to wait for her brother. She herded the cattle to the upper side of the pasture—against the wire fence, where the highest land was—and by that time the icy water was flank deep on her horse. There she stayed, waiting for her brother to arrive with the pinchers. The water crept higher up on the horse and on her knees, and she was finally saved only when a big ice cake jammed the fence and broke it down. She got out to the highlands with her cattle and horse just in time to save herself from drowning.

Eva Pitlick did not stop to consider that her place was in the home.

Governor Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania has appointed thirteen women to administer mothers' pensions in Lycoming and Venango counties.

COLLAPSES WHEN CRIMINAL IS FREE

Brooklyn Woman, Assaulted Once, Fears Repetition of Act —Man Served Thirty Months

Because the man who once assaulted her was about to be freed from Sing Sing, a twenty-year-old Brooklyn girl collapsed with terror last month, and had to be taken to the county hospital, where she now lies in a serious condition. Knowledge that the man who had brutally attacked her once was at large to renew his crime, put her into a mental state from which she may not recover. For this most hideous and bestial of crimes, the man committing it has served two and one-half years in prison. The girl, marked nervously and emotionally for life by her terrible experience, had nothing to say about his punishment. Only women can understand what psychological reactions took place in this young girl's nature, yet no woman sat on the jury that found the assaulter guilty. No woman in New York State has any voice at all in making the laws that condemn the crimes of lust and rape.

CONTEST ILLINOIS COURT DECISION

Notice of a motion for a rehearing has been filed with the clerk of the Illinois Supreme Court by attorneys representing Miss Josie Westfall, whose election as judge of the City Court of Macomb, Ill., was annulled by a decision of the court at the April term.

The notice was accompanied by an announcement that a determined effort would be made to have the decision reconsidered on the ground that "its reasoning endangers the whole fabric of the Illinois suffrage laws." Three of the seven justices had filed a dissenting opinion.

IOWA DELEGATION FAVORS, 12 TO 1

Congressmen Believe Women Are Capable and Should Have Right of Franchise

Iowa's Congressmen believe the women of Iowa are fully capable and should have the right of exercising the privilege of equal suffrage. Twelve of the thirteen members of the Iowa delegation are for equal suffrage.

One of the latest additions to the suffrage ranks is Congressman Thomas J. Steele of Washington, the lone Democrat from Iowa in Congress, who has just informed the Iowa Men's League for Woman Suffrage that it is his intention to vote for the amendment in Iowa, June 5.

Senator Kenyon hopes to be able to spend some time in an active speaking campaign for the suffrage amendment. Despite the fact that Senator Cummins is busy with his own campaign and important affairs in Congress, he is displaying much interest in the Iowa campaign. "I shall be glad to do whatever I can and I sincerely hope you will win," is the Senator's latest message to Iowa suffragists.

A few weeks ago Congressman Burton E. Sweet of the third district expressed his interest, stating that it was his hope that equal suffrage would win in Iowa. Congressman Good declared some time ago that he "hoped the amendment would be adopted," and regretted that he would be unable to do any active campaigning.

Congressman Towner of the eighth is one of the most ardent suffrage advocates in the State. Congressman C. W. Ramseyer of the sixth, Frank P. Woods of the tenth, C. C. Dowell of the seventh, C. A. Kennedy of the first, and W. R. Green of the ninth, are suffrage supporters.

"Believing, as I do, that women in every respect are as competent to vote as men, that if they desire to have the privilege and responsibility extended to them, it should be granted, I have on numerous occasions voted and expressed my sentiment in favor of equal suffrage. It is, indeed, gratifying to me to know that such deep interest is taken in the movement," Congressman Haugen wrote recently.

According to Norman Angell, political action always lags behind the best thought of the day; and to prove it he cites the fact that Montaigne was laughing at witchcraft two hundred years before politicians and lawyers stopped burning witches.

The Kentucky Equal Rights Association has appointed a committee to aid the movement to secure a suffrage plank in the national Republican platform. The members are Mrs. Ed. C. O'Rear, Mrs. John Glover South, Mrs. Augustus E. Willson and Mrs. Edwin P. Morrow, wife of the Republican nominee for Governor in 1915. The committee has sent out letters to the delegates to the convention, asking their help at the national convention in behalf of the 40,000 organized women of Kentucky who desire the suffrage.

A SUFFRAGE OASIS

"Best Thing" in Annapolis, Maryland, Wins Independent's Prize and Proves to Be Suffrage Society—Refreshing Spot in Desert of Frivolity

The New York Independent recently offered prizes for articles on "The Best Thing in Your Town." One of the prize winners, William O. Stevens, of Annapolis, Md., contributed "A Suffrage Oasis," which was published April 24.

The word "best" is not only superlative, but comparative. The best thing in a thousand square miles of sand, for example, is a little Oasis, and to appreciate it one must see the desert first.

Our town, as a biennial Legislature makes us realize all too keenly, is the capital of our State. It has but ten or eleven thousand inhabitants, counting white, black, and intermediary tints. In the eighteenth century, however, it was one of the most important cities in the country. Here Washington resigned his commission in the presence of the Continental Congress, here met the assembly of notables which issued the call for the Constitutional Convention, here occurred many other historic events, which every member of the Peggy Stewart Chapter, D. A. R., has at her tongue's end. Our Town contains many beautiful colonial mansions, rather down at the heel now, perhaps, but still gratifying evidence that there was once a time in American history when wealth and taste went together.

To put the matter kindly, Our Town is like a dear old lady nodding over her knitting by the fire and dreaming of the days when she was the toast of the town. To put it less sentimentally, the "Ancient City," as it loves to be called, has been so long satisfied with its historic fame that it is content to fuddle along without a particle of enterprise, glorying in the supersitions of sixty years ago. Politically it lies flat beneath the wheels of a Democratic machine, whose boss can always scare off any independent spirit by waving the time-worn negro bogy.

The aridity of business and politics, however, is not the driest feature of this desert. For the genuine Sahara one must turn to the intellectual life of Our Town. Long ago it sank to the position of an outlying fringe, or limbo, for the great naval school in its borders. Accordingly, such thought as escaped the limits set by our First Families has run through the narrow channels of Navy Yard life. The intellectual activities of the naval officer are concerned with the problems of his profession. Bound as he is to serve any administration, he is likely to take small interest in political or economic issues. His wife, rejoicing in his shore leave, naturally tries to make up for the lean and lonely years of sea duty by getting as much fun as she can out of social activities. Navy Yard life, therefore, becomes a round of calls, teas, hops, card-parties; and conversation seldom rises above the level of shop and personalities. Since the naval influence is predominant, the "nice people" of Our Town are content to color their lives and thoughts after the Navy Yard style. This combination of naval influence with hoary tradition forms a kind of stopper that hermetically seals the mental life of Our Town. Music, drama, art, literature, science, social progress—all put together do not weigh against an invitation to the Officers' Hops.

So much for the desert.

The Oasis is a small group of women organized in the interests of woman suffrage. No one in naval society has yet "taken up" suffrage, and the very idea of Lovely Woman soiling her Purity at the polls is anathema to the "chivalry" of our First Families. Hence that little organization means a defiance of the laws of the social Medes and Persians. Its president is one of our best citizens, and the woman editor of our one local paper gives loyal support, but as it is extremely unfashionable to be a suffragist in Our Town the organization has no flowery road to travel.

Moreover, these women are not content to hold meetings and read reports. When the cry went up last fall for Belgian relief, the leader of navy society declined to help for fear of being unneutral. The reason was quite intelligible in her case on account of her husband's official position. But the effect of the refusal was that scarcely any other woman in Navy Yard or Town would touch the project, and Belgian relief, as far as Our Town was concerned, would have died had not the suffrage president responded energetically to the appeal and opened the suffrage rooms as headquarters for receiving contributions and making garments.

On another occasion, when our Boss attempted to reward a faithful henchman by making him postmaster, the only protest came from the suffragists, and they finally carried the day for a worthier candidate. It is an eloquent fact that a representative of the Boss was seen handing over a fistful of banknotes to an "anti" speaker when she visited Our Town. Moreover, these women who want the vote insist on digging up embarrassing facts about the government of Our Town and county. While the male voters are content to be pulled about by the nose and "let well enough alone," these suffragists raise questions about school funds, sanitation, the almshouse, child labor in canning factories and silk mills, and they are the only people in Our Town doing anything of the kind.

There are no women of "means" among these suffragists, and they have some difficulty in raising the money they need, but they manage to spare a little now and then for a good book for a little library in their rooms. There is no public library in Our Town, and our local reading taste is satisfied with the confections of Harold Bell Wright and others of the Marshmallow School of American Literature. The only place in Our Town where a person may obtain a political discussion like "The New Freedom," a novel like "Angela's Business," or an exposition of feminism like "What Women Want," is the bookshelf in the suffrage rooms.

This, then, is the oasis in our desert, a handful of women with their faces set toward enlightenment and progress, and making a sturdy fight against the overwhelming odds of indifference, ridicule, and active opposition on the part of town and society. For this reason the suffrage organization is the best thing in Our Town.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL
AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY
LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

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SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1916

A GREAT GATHERING

The Mississippi Valley Conference opens in Minneapolis next week. It promises to be the best of these conferences ever held. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and other national officers will be present, and there will be a great outpouring of women from the Mississippi Valley States.

A cause of special rejoicing will be the recent great victories in Canada. One of the most interesting figures at the Conference will be Mrs. Nellie McClung, of Edmonton, Alberta. A friend in Winnipeg says in a private letter to Mrs. Ueland, of Minneapolis:

"Mrs. McClung is our leading suffragist. She is the best speaker I ever heard, Roosevelt and Mrs. Pankhurst not excepted. She has worked in politics in Manitoba for twenty years, and is responsible more than any other one person for our suffrage wave. She was brought up on a farm near here, and all her stories and phrases smack of homely life, and perhaps she doesn't make a hit with the farmers! She is very witty, and her audiences simply rock with laughter. If she were a man she would be Premier, as she is easily the most powerful figure in the Liberal Party today. She is about forty-five, very nice looking, and has five sons."

The practical point at the conference, however, will not be rejoicing over the victories of the past few months, but discussion how to win more; and everybody who attends will go away with new light on that important question. Let everyone who can possibly do so attend.

A. S. B.

WOMEN DO VOTE

Hard facts were the arguments used by Senator John L. Shafroth of Colorado in an able speech that he made for equal suffrage a few days ago in the U. S. Senate. In answer to the charge that women do not use the ballot when they have it, he said:

"The population of Colorado in 1910 was 799,024, and that of Maine was 742,371. The vote cast in 1912 for presidential electors was 266,871 in Colorado and only 129,636 in Maine.

"The population of Kansas in 1910 was 1,690,949, and that of Oklahoma was 1,657,155. The total vote cast in 1914 for Governor in Kansas was 530,206, while in Oklahoma it was only 253,682.

"The population of the State of Washington in 1910 was 1,141,990 and that of Conecticut 1,114,756. The total vote cast in Washington in 1914 was 345,279, while in Connecticut it was 181,108."

Senator Shafroth said that only about one twentieth of Colorado's criminals are women; that the good women vote in much larger proportion than the bad ones; that they do not neglect their homes; that equal suffrage "has introduced an independent element which compels better nominations"; that it has made the polls more orderly; and has led to a long list of improvements in the laws, which he quoted. Senator Shafroth added:

"Whenever a law is disapproved by the people, expression of that sentiment is found in appeals for its repeal. Colorado has had equal suffrage for 23 years, yet no petitions for its repeal have ever been presented. The fact that no member of the General Assembly of Colorado has ever even introduced a bill to resubmit the question to the people shows that there is no demand for any change."

A. S. B.

SUFFRAGE AND PROSPERITY

All the suffrage States have grown rapidly in population since giving women the ballot. In Colorado, for instance, the census shows that the population rose from 419,189 in 1890 to 799,024 in 1910.

The Governor of Colorado has lately published a report, showing the State's great advance in prosperity: "In January, 1916, eight of Denver's principal banks had an increase of $575,000 in savings deposits over January, 1915; more than 2,000 new savings accounts were opened during the month, and the bank clearings for January were $8,009,000 larger than last year." In Pueblo, the second largest city of the State, the bank deposits increased by $270,000 and the postal savings deposits rose from $7,000 to $23,000. This does not look as if woman suffrage were ruining business.

Nevertheless, eastern anti-suffragists have just sent out the assertion in regard to Colorado that "property in that unhappy State is unsalable, and people are leaving it by thousands!" This is a fair sample of the wild misinformation spread by certain opponents of equal rights.

A. S. B.

REPRESENTING HER FATHER

A daughter is in danger of being punished for her father, according to information sent out by Miss Mary McDowell of the University Settlement in Chicago, popularly known as "the angel of the stock yards."

Miss Alice Masaryk, whose mother was an American and whose father is one of the most distinguished men in Bohemia, is in prison in Vienna, charged with high treason. It is believed that her real offence is simply being her father's daughter. Miss Masaryk has a host of friends in America. She did settlement work for a year in Chicago with Jane Addams and Miss McDowell, and endeared herself to all who knew her. Her father, a professor at Prague University and member of the Austrian Parliament, was exiled for refusing to bear arms against Servia. Later all the editorial staff of the paper representing his political views were imprisoned, including his daughter; and she is said to have been condemned to death without a trial. Miss Masaryk is an ardent suffragist; and it is hoped that American suffragists will do their best to circulate the petition for clemency in her case. Full information may be had from Miss Mary McDowell, University Settlement, Chicago, or from the Boston Equal Suffrage Association, 167 Tremont Street.

A. S. B.

HE'S LOOSE AGAIN!

Col. John P. Irish of California is reported to be campaigning against equal suffrage in Iowa. When he came east for this purpose last year, he and his errand were the subject of a chorus of ridicule from the California press. Not one newspaper in his own State had a good word for him. Under the title, "He's Loose Again," the San Francisco Bulletin says of his slanders upon California and its women:

"It is difficult to look with anything but tolerant amusement upon the slanderings of the Colonel. We know him so well out here that it is hardly possible to imagine there is any group of people who may still take him seriously. He has talked himself so completely out of a job in California that it taxes one's belief to realize there are still those who will employ him. . . . Perhaps one should not be too harsh in one's judgment of the brains of the Colonel's employers. You see, they do not know him as well as we. Then, too, the choice is so extremely limited. It would be about as difficult to find in California a man of intelligence and integrity to carry the standard of anti-suffrage as to induce President Wilson to stand on a Grant Avenue soap box and advocate a return to the days of slavery."

THE NEXT STEP

May First has been celebrated all over the country, and a shower of resolutions has poured in upon the delegates to the National Republican and Democratic Conventions, calling for a suffrage plank. Now let us have big delegations of women to go to Chicago and St. Louis. That is the next step.

A. S. B.

Judge George W. Allen of the Denver District Court writes: "During my experience on the bench, which has covered a period of approximately twenty years, I have never known of a divorce case wherein it was claimed or suggested that political differences in any manner had been the cause of troubles between husband and wife." The nineteen judges at the head of the nineteen district courts in Colorado have all written letters to the same general effect.

PIONEERS REMEMBERED

May First was the 61st anniversary of the wedding day of Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell. The Political Equality Association of Cambridge, Mass., sent Miss Blackwell a beautiful May Basket adorned with ferns and yellow daisies, and filled with subscriptions to The Woman's Journal. It was accompanied by a letter recalling the fact that the day was the wedding anniversary of those two pioneers, and adding: "We repeat our gratitude to them for their three incomparable contributions to the cause of woman suffrage—first, their daughter; second, The Woman's Journal; third, their example of devotion and sacrifice for the ideals of democracy, which they saw so clearly when the eyes of the rest of the world were blind to them." It always gives the editor of The Woman's Journal particular pleasure to have the work of her parents held in grateful remembrance. They sowed the seed; now we are all reaping the harvest.

A. S. B.

SUFFRAGE AND CHILD LABOR

"The worst child labor conditions are found in States where women cannot vote," says Owen Lovejoy, Secretary of the National Child Labor Commission. Just now the opponents of equal rights are laying much stress upon the fact that the beet sugar farmers of Colorado make their children work on their farms during the beet season, as described in a recent issue of The Survey. This is the worst instance of child labor to be found in the suffrage States. How does it compare with the worst instances in the non-suffrage States? In Colorado a few thousand children work in the open air, during certain months of the year. In a whole group of non-suffrage States, many thousand children work all the year round, in noisome factories and mills. In Colorado it is done contrary to the law. In these non-suffrage States it is done with the full sanction and permission of the law. There is the difference.

Farm conditions are hard to regulate by law, but mill conditions are easy to regulate, if a State really wishes to do it. The Survey has had dozens of articles calling attention to child labor in non-suffrage States, and one on child labor in a suffrage State. In the tenements of New York City alone, there are more children at work, and doing more unwholesome work, than in all the suffrage States put together.

A. S. B.

At the request of Mr. Robert Turner of Massachusetts, "The Case gainst Woman Suffrage" has been ordered printed by Congress as a public document—undoubtedly that it may be used in the campaign States. It is lucky that we have on hand a careful refutation of it by the editor of The Woman's Journal, entitled "A Bubble Pricked"—price 10 cents, or 13 cents postpaid.

FOR BETTER BABIES

"In the United States California has become the Banner Baby State. It has the highest birthrate in the Union, and a very low death rate. In Los Angeles the infant death rate is 87 per 1,000 births; in Oakland 87.2. The lowest infant death rate in the United States, 82, is in Seattle, Wash. Kansas has reduced its infant death rate from 120 to 90 since it adopted a Public Nursing Association in 1915," says The Woman Voter for May, 1916. California, Washington and Kansas are all of them equal suffrage States. The lowest infant death rate in the world, 51, is in New Zealand, where women have had full suffrage since 1893.

Equal suffrage tends to broaden the minds of women and to increase their sense of personal responsibility.—Dr. David Starr Jordon.

The fight for equal manhood suffrage was longer and fiercer than anything the women are likely to be called upon to endure.—Boston Globe.

Women should vote, because every question of politics affects the woman in the home. Out of the woman's housekeeping allowance, which has not increased, come the increased profits of the beef trust, and the milk trust, and the sugar trust, and the canned goods trust. If women had a say-so in making the laws, they would have long ago clipped the wings of the predatory combinations that have increased the cost of living so greatly.—Dorothy Dix.

"If women had had the right of suffrage, it would not have taken twenty-six years to pass the Pure Food Law," says Miss Alice Lakey, chairman of the Food Committee of the National Consumers' League.

The fifteen judges of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, California, have all signed a published statement testifying to the good results of equal suffrage and the general satisfaction with it.

NEWS FROM THE STATES

ILLINOIS

The Illinois Equal Suffrage Association enjoyed a novel "House-Warming" on April 27, at their new Parade headquarters in connection with the regular headquarters. The rooms at 604 Tower Building are all connected and the whole suite was thrown open.

Mrs. Harrison Monro, State president, was hostess, and Mrs. Harriet Stokes Thompson and Mrs. James Morrisson spoke.

Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch said that she had marched in parades in London, New York, Washington and Chicago, and that she expected to march again on June 7 and to keep on marching until Illinois women and those of the whole nation reached the goal of full enfranchisement. Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank, parade marshal, spoke of the assembling of the women, the military formation, the line of march, and many interesting features. Madame Jennie Dufar, prima donna of the Chicago Opera Company, was introduced and said that she found, as do other women in public life, that to do successfully the thing that she has undertaken, to carry out long cherished ideas, she must have the tool with which to work. The ballot is a great factor in assisting women who are thrown upon their own resources. Mrs. A. J. Oschner, president of the National Federation of Musical Clubs, said that one of the most convincing reasons for her being a suffragist was the sort of people who were lined up against it. One good look at the opponents of woman suffrage was enough to set a right-minded person thinking—and when he had once thought, he would immediately become convinced that to be with them one must necessarily be upon the wrong side of any issue.

Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, just returned from Florida, spoke warmly regarding the work and asked all the women to forget any shyness or adverse feelings they might have regarding marching and to make this parade the greatest success of anything ever undertaken.

OKLAHOMA

The Country Club of Hunter is planning to give several suffrage programs at its meetings, writes Mrs. N. R. Yearout. Besides mothering twelve children, Mrs. Yearout finds time to help in advancing suffrage interest in her community.

MINNESOTA

Dr. Annah Hurd, daughter of the pioneer suffragist, Dr. Ethel E. Hurd, has recently been elected president of the State Examining Board.

She is the only woman member of the Board and the first woman physician of the Northwest, possibly of the country, to be thus honored.

The Woman's Medical Board has been responsible for the appointment of one woman physician upon the Examining Board, which consists of nine members appointed by the Governor, for eighteen years.

Dr. Adele Huchinson served six years; Dr. Margaret Koch six years, and Dr. Hurd is entering on her sixth year. Dr. Annah, as her friends call her, has received the highest praise from her associate physicians for her conscientious, scientific, scholarly work, and all women, especially suffragists, rejoice that a woman doctor has been thus honored.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Some time ago a letter was sent to each newspaper in South Dakota asking if it would support equal suffrage editorially. Of 196 replies 126 are favorable and sixty-nine unfavorable. Of the sixty-nine which are classed as unfavorable, only twenty-nine are opposed, thirty-one being non-committal and nine neutral. With but few exceptions the leading papers of the State are editorially favorable.

MISSOURI

A resolution endorsing equal suffrage was passed by the Missouri Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association at its meeting at Columbia last week.

The resolution read as follows: "Be it resolved that, since the following organizations of the State—the Federated Clubs, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Homemakers' Conference, the Missouri Women Farmers and State Teachers' Associations—have unanimously endorsed the principle of equal political rights, the Missouri Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations endorse this movement of equal suffrage which will give them power to carry out successfully the other resolutions mentioned."

Mrs. A. L. Yingling, one of the speakers, said: "The vote is the only thing that counts when it comes to legislation."

GEORGIA

By an almost unanimous vote the State Association for the Education of Georgia Mountaineers went on record recently in favor of equal suffrage. They are the second organization in the Savannah Federation of women's organizations to take this action, the Savannah Kindergarten Club having given a similar endorsement.

The "Golden Flyer," in which Mrs. Alice S. Burke and Miss Nell Richardson are touring the country, was met by a dozen automobile loads of Atlanta suffragists five miles out, at Decatur. It was election day in Decatur, and the travelers seized the opportunity presented. Mounting the steps of the court house, with a voting booth as background, Mrs. Burke and Miss Richardson delivered addresses on suffrage. Later the decorated cars paraded through the principal business streets of Atlanta.

The Equal Suffrage Party of Savannah staged a mock trial at the Savannah Theatre, May 2, with some of the leading attorneys of the city to argue the case. It was drawn up by some of these attorneys, and is called. "The Claim of Georgia Wright." It illustrates a typical case based on Georgia laws.

The Mary Maclean Circle of the King's Daughters endorsed equal suffrage at a recent meeting, after a talk by Miss Mildred D. Cunningham of the Chatham County Branch of the Equal Suffrage Party.

University of Georgia freshmen in their annual debate decided that Georgia should adopt woman suffrage, the Phi Kappa Society on the affirmative side winning the oratorical contest.

KENTUCKY

Lexington suffragists are celebrating today with a Central Kentucky suffrage parade. The women marchers are to be dressed in white, with yellow badges. All will march on foot, except for a few veteran suffragists and Mayor and Mrs. Rogers. The parade is to end with an open-air meeting with Walter J. Millard as the principal speaker.

In addition to Mayor Rogers, some of the prominent persons to be in line are Commissioners McCorkle and Land, Senator Thomas A. Combs, Representative W. C. G. Hobbs, Judge Charles Kerr, Commonwealth's Attorney John R. Allen, Chief of Police Jere Reagan, President H. S. Barker of the State University; President R. H Crossfield of Transylvania University, and a number of prominent ministers, Labor Council men and the president and several members of the Federation of Labor, Many of the faculty and students of Transylvania University, the College of the Bible and the State University are to be in line.

Judge Kerr adjourned the morning session of Circuit Court for the suffrage celebration at the request of the Commonwealth's Attorney and other lawyers who desire to participate.

The teachers' section will carry this motto: "Average Yearly Salary of Teachers—California $1,153, Kentucky $359. In California All Teachers Vote." Another motto ran: "Kansas has no State debt. Wyoming has a surplus, therefore, gathers no State taxes this year. Kentucky has a three million dollar debt in interest-bearing warrants. In Kansas and Wyoming the economical sex vote; in Kentucky they are barred."

PENNSYLVANIA

A suffrage Bread and Butter Club was organized in Pittsburg last week. It is the first of a number of such clubs which the Pittsburg Equal Franchise Federation hopes to have started in all parts of the State.

The organization plans giving a luncheon each Saturday afternoon, at which all women, including anti-suffragists, workers, society women, women in the professions and those of other circles will gather to hear prominent speakers discuss various phases of government, education, civics and other affairs.

DELAWARE

The Delaware Equal Suffrage Association expects to send Mrs. John W. Brassington, State president, to the Chicago and St. Louis national conventions.

MARYLAND

At the annual convention of the Just Government League in Hagerstown April 26 and 27, the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Donald R. Hooker; first vice-president, Mrs. Charles J. Ogle; second vice-president, Mrs. Robert Moss; recording secretary, Mrs. Spencer Heath; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Calvin N. Gabriel; treasurer, Miss Eleanor White. Executive committee: Mrs. Almira Sweeten, Rev. Olympia Brown, Dr. Edith Whiting, Mrs. Edward Harris, Mrs. Anne Hill, Mrs. Townsend Scott, Mrs. H. E. Ramsdell, Miss Mary B. Shellman, Miss Mary Jamar, Miss Florence Trail, Mrs. B. F. Sincell, Mrs. J. Wilson Moore, Mrs. B. J. Byrne, Mrs. F. G. Usilton, Mrs. J. Ross Thomson, Mrs. J. D. Wallop, Miss Mary B. Dixon, Mrs. George W. Crawford and Mrs. Levin Collier.

NEW YORK

"Woman triumphant" is the title of a pageant given by Westchester suffragists, April 25. In this play the little Greek god of fair play came down from Olympus to give his decision against sex discrimination in politics. Westchester suffragists have certainly earned the god's commendation by their hard work. Among their recent enterprises were a flower market at Ossining and a play and dance at New Rochelle, N. Y.

The total proceeds of the Suffrage Carnival Ball given in New York City March 14, were $6,359.83. The earlier reported sum of $2,000 represented the proceeds from the programs alone.

Miss Jane Thomson has been appointed executive secretary of the publicity section of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party.

INDIANA

As a part of the May Day celebrations all of the leagues throughout the State were asked to adopt resolutions to be sent to the State delegations of the Republican and Democratic parties, urging them to vote for a suffrage plank in their respective platforms. In every way that can be devised the delegates will be made aware that men and women in Indiana in large numbers want these planks.

Mrs. J. H. Taggart, of Orleans, chairman of the Third district of the Indiana Federation of Clubs, has written to headquarters that she will give a suffrage speaker a place on the program at the convention, May 9, and will distribute such suffrage literature as the league desires to place before the convention.

Mrs. Ginevra H. Kirkman of Richmond, the W. C. T. U. superintendent of franchise for Wayne County, writes that she won a ten-dollar prize given to county superintendent having the largest amount of suffrage notes published in local papers. Mrs. Kirkman writes: "I had 44 feet and 4 inches, and the national W. C. T. U. superintendent of franchise was so pleased when I made my talk at the State convention, telling how I did it, and stretched them out (pasted on ribbon paper) from gallery to platform, that she asked to be allowed to take them with her to the national convention, where she again exhibited them. I publicly gave your paper the greatest credit for my information. I cannot do without it."

MISSISSIPPI

An account of the Mississippi legislative work has been contributed by Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville, chairman of the legislative committee of the State Woman Suffrage Association.

Owing to the fact that a strong fight for a constitutional convention was expected in the Legislature, she says, I advised our executive committee that the suffrage question should not be brought up but that we should push the amendment to make women eligible for trustee positions and for county and State superintendents of education and any other humanitarian measures which I might select. This was agreed to and plans made accordingly.

The educational amendment passed the Senate by the necessary two-thirds on two successive days. The third days we lost by a change of one vote. The Senator who changed his vote came to me and offered to move a reconsideration if the county and State superintendent clause were dropped. He moved the reconsideration and the amendment then passed on three days by a large vote. Had all of our friends been present, the measure would have passed the Senate in its original form.

"In the House we had a favorable committee report, but the House was impatient, rushed with appropriation bills and in a perfect fret to adjourn. It took hard work for me to get it on the floor even for a vote. By a personal appeal to the Speaker, he agreed to let it come up and it was promptly voted down, as I expected.

As to the much discussed "hog-wallow" remark of Senator Miller, he was promptly reproved by Senator Whittington, who had charge of the measure. Mr. Whittington said; 'Sir, that remark is an insult to the women of this State. I am ashamed that such a thing should be said on this floor." Senator Boddie asked, 'If you were to scrape the State with a fine tooth comb, could you find a woman more unfit for public positions than some men who are holding them?'

"Mr. Miller made an apology to the Senate at the next session, protesting that he had no idea of applying such a term to women. He made an anti-suffrage speech in making his explanation, saying he was in New York at the time of the election, saw women parading at midnight and never wanted to see Mississippi women do such a thing.

The equal guardianship bill passed the Senate without a dissenting vote, was held in House committee for two weeks, was reported adversely and never got to the floor. The chairman of the House committee said it was too late to do anything, and if I would not insist on doing something and would put the bill in his hands the first day of the next session he would do his best to work it through.

"The defeat of this bill was my real disappointment, as I had been quietly watching and planning for years past to make this effort.

"The vital thing to us is that the Legislature took the final steps to write into our State constitution the initiative and referendum law which provides for a petition of five thousand voters to call a referendum vote. It is thought this will be used to call a constitutional convention. The active legislative work was done by Mrs. Monroe McClurg of Greenwood and myself. I gave notice that I would not again accept the position of chairman, as it is evident the chairman should be in Jackson through the entire session, which I cannot do.

"My sincere thanks are due the Woman's Journal, data department of National, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, as well as to many individuals in various States who responded to my request for information. The data secured was printed in leaflet form, also in newspapers and used in the Legislature.

NEW JERSEY

At the meeting of the State Board of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association held in Orange last Friday, the choice of a day for the annual "Suffrage Day" was considered. May 12, appointed by Governor Fielder as "New Jersey Day," was also chosen by the suffragists as their day, in deference to the spirit of State patriotism. This combined celebration is significant of the co-operative attitude of the suffragists toward public issues, regardless of the State's hesitation in conferring the right of active participation in those issues. All of the celebrations held by the suffragists on May 12 will be planned so as to bring the ideals of State pride and State achievement before the people who attend them.

KANSAS

Wichita women have organized into a suffrage association in order to take a more active part in the national movement. Mrs. James W. Morrisson, of Chicago, recording secretary of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, was invited by the Wichita women to assist in the formation of the local body at a suffrage convention on April 28.

MAINE

Within the past few weeks a chapter of the National College Equal Suffrage League has been established among the girls at Bates College, Lewiston.

Mrs. L. R. Rounds, the founder and former president of the Maine College League, was instrumental in starting the chapter. She spoke to the members April 20, taking for her subject, "Why the College Girl Should be a Suffragist—Her Debt From the Past—Her Duty to the Future."

The officers of the chapter are: president, Miss Sara Chandler, New Gloucester, Me.; vice-president, Miss Mildred Jenkins, Gowanda, N. Y.; secretary and treasurer, Miss Faith Fairfield, Littleton, Mass.

CONNECTICUT

Mrs. A. E. Scranton Taylor, chairman of Congressional work in the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association, is making a strong effort to have her State well represented at the Chicago and St. Louis demonstrations.

The Hartford Equal Franchise League is holding its spring rummage sale this week. These sales are held regularly in the spring and in the fall, and are regarded by the people of the East Side as instituted for their special benefit—a benefit which is highly appreciated. Miss Mary Bulkley is the chairman of an excellent and hard-working committee, and the sales usually realize from $200 to $300.

RHODE ISLAND

The Democratic convention of Rhode Island invited Mrs. Jerome M. Fitz, corresponding secretary of the State Suffrage Association, to address the members and sit on the platform with Mayor Joseph H. Gainer, Congressman Geo. F. O'Shaunessy, former Congressman Peter G. Gerry, Judge Francis E. Sullivan, Col. Patrick H. Quinn, Theodore Francis Greene and George W. Greene.

Mrs. Fitz was given an ovation when she arose to speak. She said in part:

Gentlemen, I am here today to remind you that in a democracy, there should be no closed gates. The history of democracy is a history of humanity. During its development men and women together have struggled and suffered, but men, when you attained this great plane of democracy representing a government coming up from the people, not down on the people, you forgot your women and left them still struggling in the trenches.

"Gentlemen, when you go west to the convention, you will witness a wonderful demonstration arranged by American women. They will appeal to you for a plank in the National Democratic Platform. I want our delegates to know that there are thousands of Rhode Island women linked with this great, virile, progressive movement. I am asking our Knights, our Galahads, to carry our suffrage standards to the topmost ramparts. Do not be afraid, do not temporize, but lead the fight. Do not let one-half the human race, the mother half, lag behind in the great triumphal march of democracy."

A new book, "The Principle of Suffrage," by Nathaniel C. Fowler, bases its argument on human rights and not on expediency. The author believes that there is no material difference between the mental capacities of men and women. Environment, conditions, not reason, have been responsible for the ruling out of women in matters of government; now it is time for reason to assert itself, and for women to take their places, he says. The book is published in New York by Sully and Kleinteich.

Medical Adviser Writes On Equal Suffrage and Health

Dr. Mosher Says Votes for Women Not Only a Safeguard, a Help in Preserving Family Integrity, But a Protection from Menace of Unoccupied Woman

"Health and the Woman Movement"* is the title of a little book of 48 pages by Dr. Clelia Duel Mosher, Medical Adviser to Women at the Leland Stanford Junior University in California. It is vital and thoroughly suffrage in its point of view. It is the key to health for women. We want to see a copy of it in the hands of every girl in our office, and we know we make no mistake in urging that it be given to girls and women in the home, in school, in college, in offices and factories. Wise and economical employers of girls and women will do well to put it into their hands.

The following quotation from the book gives an idea of its character:

Setting aside the women who have organic disease, what classes do we find escape the disturbances of the menopause and climacteric? The answer may be given without fear of contradiction: those who are busy and useful. The women who have absorbing occupations, who are vitally necessary in the world, are the ones who get through this period unharmed. A prominent woman physician in the East declared a few years ago that not a single woman physician of her acquaintance had gone to pieces at the change of life. Among a considerable number of women who are teachers or authors or (in some cases) have carried the burden of being the mother of a family while occupying a salaried position throughout the menopause, not one has had to quit work for this cause, while four have certified that the research work which has brought them distinction was done without any inconvenience whatever during the years of this functional change. Whatever may be one's personal opinion of the advantages or disadvantages of woman suffrage, it may be said that equal suffrage, like many of the economic and philanthropic opportunities now open to women, helps to meet this problem of the hygiene of middle life. During the years of a woman's necessary total absorption in her occupation of home making and the bearing and rearing of her children, her intellectual occupations and interests outside of the home are laid aside. Where equal suffrage exists civic matters become a topic of home discussion; they concern the mother and daughters as well as the father and sons. Thus a passive interest in politics is kept alive in the woman during her years of total absorption in her family and home. When the period of leisure arrives, it is not necessary to try to manufacture an interest for the woman whose occupation, as has been shown above, has in the normal course of events been taken away from her. Thus "votes for women" becomes not only a safeguard to the woman of middle age, a help in preserving the integrity of the family, but a protection to the comunity from the menace of the unoccupied middle aged woman. It becomes economically an asset in the productive use of the force and intelligence otherwise wasted in doctor's bills, sanatorium treatment, or too often expended in dangerous fads.

*Published by The National Board, Y. W. C. A., New York, 25 cents.

MARGARET FOLEY'S DIARY

April 24, 1916.

Our trip from Roanoke to Pensacola was long, tiresome and dirty as well as hot. They use soft coal on the trains here and one would think the passengers were running the engine. We certainly looked it at the end of the trip. My meetings in this section were without a question the best ever.

One woman traveled 50 miles to hear me speak Saturday night. Think of it, she left home early Saturday a. m., came by the only train out of her town and arrived at 7 p. m., Saturday. This same woman was so pleased that she wanted me to come to her town, Idlewilde. She has done some fine things in that town, such as feeding and caring for the men who gave their services gratis in building a road which the town refused to put through. She left Sunday morning and was as pleased as if she had been given $1,000

My meeting at Milton was held in the town hall. Many more men than women were present. I feel that this was mostly due to the fact that a terrific storm was raging. The lightning was simply blinding. Every one thought I was very brave to have talked an hour and a half during that storm, and also to make it possible for the people to forget the storm. But to tell the truth I didn't know it was storming until I had finished, and we were drenched waiting for the train, which was late as usual.

The Ferry Pass meeting was held at the school house and it was packed. Not a vacant seat and many standing not only in the hall, but also in the yard, peering through the windows. They came to the meeting in wagons, autos, trucks, and all sorts of vehicles and brought their small babies with them. Even the soldiers and sailors who have only a few hours leave of absence stayed through the meeting. It was a very fine meeting. Some of these old ladies came to me with tears in their eyes—telling me how grateful they were and begging me to come back. These are some of the things that make hard work easy.

Margaret Foley.

The Pensacola Journal of April 23 says:

"Standing upon a table, with the plaza in all the green loveliness of spring about her, Miss Margaret Foley of Boston, a suffragist of international reputation, spoke yesterday afternoon to a large audience on the enfranchisement of woman.

"Miss Foley was introduced to her audience by Judge Lucius J. Reeves, and was given the most flattering attention. A woman of commanding presence, with a voice of wonderful carrying quality, she has not only the personality that compels attention, but her womanliness is so apparent in her message, her humor is so spontaneous, her logic so irrefutable, and her friendliness so evident, that she won her audience from the start, and held them for an hour in that perfect silence which is the highest tribute which can be paid a speaker."

THE CHICAGO WOMEN'S VOTE

An Editorial in the New Republic of April 29

Observers interested in the influence of the women's vote in municipal affairs will find it worth while to examine the returns of the recent aldermanic election in Chicago, in order to see how far and in what respect the women voters have sustained the honorable record they made in the local election of last year. In this particular case we are not forced into speculation as to the way in which women voted because their vote is recorded separately from the men's, owing to the fact that the women of Illinois have only partial suffrage and are therefore given separate ballots. The returns show that only 54 per cent. of the registered women voted, whereas 68 per cent. of the registered men voted on the same day. But this fact should not be a matter for surprise, because the women's vote is an unknown quantity to the politician and he is afraid of it. The party machines are careful, consequently, to make no effort to bring the women to the polls. It is encouraging to note that the most of the women who did cast their vote used it to some good purpose. In the primary contest, for instance, the most bitter fight was waged in the Seventh Ward, which is the home ward of Charles E. Merriam, Professor of Political Science in the University of Chicago, and the leader of good-government forces in that city. Mayor Thompson announced that he would defeat Professor Merriam in his own ward by preventing the renomination of Alderman Kimball, and he would have succeeded in doing this had it not been for the women's vote. The plurality given by the women voters for the Merriam candidate was 277, while the plurality vote of the men voters for the Thompson candidate was 119. On election day the same good-government candidate received 79 per cent. of the women's vote and only 64 per cent. of the men's votes.

The Iowa Campaign

The suffrage question seems to be taking precedence over all else in Iowa, to judge from the press and the demand for talks and speeches that pours into State headquarters. The campaign is gaining in intensity every day. In a number of counties the canvass has been completed, and in the others much stress is being brought to bear to have it completed at once.

The district meetings have been well attended and much assistance given the workers for the four remaining weeks of the campaign. At the seventh district meeting, held in Des Moines, about $5,000 was pledged the campaign fund.

The State treasury has been further enriched by the gift of $500, which came in the form of a bequest from Eliza W. Haines, late of Grinnell. The letter bearing the news of the gift and the check was presented by Anna Ruth Crosby, great-granddaughter of Eliza W. Haines.

Among those who have joined the Iowa staff the past week are Owen Lovejoy of New York, J. Stitt Wilson of Berkeley, Cal., Mrs. Dora Sandoe Bachman of Columbus, O., and Miss Anne Martin of Nevada. Miss Ella M. Haas of Dayton, O., arrived in Des Moines about ten days ago. Miss Haas comes as the gift of the Ohio State Association, and for a fortnight has been giving lectures in Iowa on "Woman in the Community," the lectures being made doubly interesting by the lantern slides. Hon. Earl Akers, State treasurer of Kansas, will give a week in May.

Pocahontas, Clinton and Ottumwa counties opened headquarters this week and will keep them open during May.

Fort Dodge celebrated this week with a district conference, a mass meeting in honor of Mrs. Catt, a sunflower booth at the manufacturers' exhibit and an automobile parade, which served as an official escort for the national president upon her arrival.

Suffrage will win in Humboldt by a three to one vote, according to Mayor R. J. Johnston, who is lending his assistance to the organization of a men's league in that county. Similar reports were received from Sac City and Rockwell City, where two of the most active men's leagues in the State were organized last week. Not the least active organization by any means was the one organized at Corydon during the week, which indicates an unusually strong sentiment for organization among the men.

A number of Dubuque men have issued a call for the organization of a league in that city. McGregor men have started their organization, and Robert B. Wallace of Council Bluffs reports progress in organizing a league in that city. Creston men also are organizing, and Knoxville men are completing arrangements for the launching of a league. Attorney-General Cosson will deliver an address in Knoxville Tuesday evening.

Rural school houses are being used by the suffragists of various counties. Farmers are eager to hear the message they bring.

One thousand people gathered at the high school of Carroll to listen to the suffrage address delivered by Mrs. Ella S. Stewart of Chicago. The high school students gave "How the Vote Was Won" as a curtain raiser.

A large suffrage mass meeting was held at Estherville on April 24. Emmet county people crowded the court room when Mrs. Albert McMahon of Minnesota and Senator Leslie M. Francis of Spirit Lake delivered addresses. The audience was enthusiastically in favor of suffrage. A permanent suffrage organization was perfected with Mrs. Byron Coon as president; Mrs. C. D. Osgood, vice-president; Miss Birdie Trimble, secretary, and Mrs. A. L. Haldeman, treasurer.

The yellow ball given recently under the auspices of the Girls' Suffrage Club of Sioux City was a brilliant success. Every man present wore a suffrage button. One hundred and sixty dollars was raised.

NOTES AND NEWS

The Tenth Congressional District Republican convention, held in Memphis, Tenn., last week, came out unanimously for suffrage. A resolution favoring it as a party plank was adopted amid loud cheers.

Rocklin is one of the few towns in California boasting of a woman mayor. At a meeting of the town trustees last week, Mrs. Fannie I. Whitney was elected chairman of the board, which office carries with it the title of mayor. Mrs. Whitney is a successful orange grower.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst has been speaking in America for the Servian Relief Fund. By request of President Thomas of Bryn Mawr, she is now to give addresses at a number of different colleges on the splendid service that English women are rendering while the men are at the front. Their work is making innumerable converts to equal suffrage. "I no longer speak of woman suffrage, but wherever I go in England, men now speak of it to me," says Mrs. Pankhurst. She declares that the war has already done more to advance the woman's movement than fifty years of agitation.

The oldest voter in Alton, Ill., is Mrs. E. B. Clarkson, ninety-seven years old. She went to the polls at the recent election supported by a crutch.

The New York police have under arrest a man who is alleged to have sold his own wife to be an inmate of a disorderly house for $25, says a dispatch to the Chicago Herald of April 30.

When the child labor bill came up in the Senate last week, and one of the Senators objected that there was not time to consider it, Mr. Overman of North Carolina remarked: "I hardly think we could finish it in 30 days."

Two Oregon women are candidates for election as delegates to the national political conventions, and will work side by side. Mrs. George L. Buland, a Republican, and Mrs. Helen I. Tomlinson, a Democrat.

President Wilson received a May basket on Monday from Miss Joy Young, representing the Congressional Union. Among the flowers were written requests to the President as the leader of his party, to press for the immediate passage of the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution. Members of the House Committee on the Judiciary, who have the Anthony amendment before them, received boutonnieres of violets and daisies to remind them of the suffrage issue.

CONFERENCE TO MEET IN BOSTON

New England Women Will Study Problems of Shorter Day for Women and Minors

A conference of New England women for the consideration of a shorter work-day for women and minors in the New England States is to be held in Boston on May 22. This is the first conference of its kind ever held, and all women interested are invited. A bill for a shorter work-day is to be introduced into the Legislature of each of the New England States next year. The object of the conference is to study the need for such legislation and make known to women how they can best aid those that are industrially employed.

"The time has come," says the Call, "for the women of the New England States to act as a unit in legislative matters for the protection of their women and children. To do this intelligently and procure the greatest co-operation and efficiency of purpose and result, makes such a conference as this of the most vital importance.',

The morning meeting will open at 10.30 o'clock, at 3 Joy street. Short speeches will be made by members of women's trade unions.

A luncheon will be given at the Women's City. Club at 1 P. M. The afternoon meeting will be held at Pilgrim Hall, Beacon street, at 2.30. Among the speakers will be Dr. Richard Cabot, Dr. Edward Cody of New Bedford, Mr. Allison G. Catheron, Mr. J. Prentiss Murphy of the Boston Children's Aid Society; United States Senator William S. Kenyon, Miss Pauline Goldmark, Prof. Felix Frankfurter, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman and Dr. Valena Parker of Connecticut.

Massachusetts will be represented by Miss Mabel Gillespie and Mrs. George Perkins; New Hampshire by Mrs. Winston Churchill and Mrs. James W. Remick; Maine by Mrs. George Hunt and Mrs. Florence Whitehouse; Vermont by Mrs. E. G. Van Paten and Dr. Grace Sherwood; Connecticut by Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton and Mrs. James R. Bolton; Rhode Island by Mrs. Carl Barus and Mrs. George R. Thurber.

Those who will attend should write to Mrs. Mabel Gillespie, 919 Washington street, Boston.

N. E. STATES TO HOLD CONFERENCE

The annual New England Woman Suffrage Conference will be held this year at the Twentieth Century Club rooms, 3 Joy Street, Boston, on the evening of May 19; supper at 6.30, with speaking to follow.

Among the speakers will be Mrs. Katherine Houghton Hepburn, President of the Connecticut W. S. A., Miss Martha S. Kimball, President of New Hampshire, Miss Blackwell, President of Massachusetts, and, it is hoped, Mrs. Agnes Jenks, President of Rhode Island. The Presidents of Maine and Vermont cannot be present, but both have appointed proxies to speak in their place, and to report for those States. There will also be a symposium of short addresses by women from the enfranchised States. Tickets, 75 cents, may be ordered from 585 Boylston Street, Boston.

Mrs. Hepburn is one of the most eloquent suffrage speakers in the country. All who have heard her at the National Conventions will wish to hear her again.

There should be a large attendance.

A Bubble Pricked

By ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

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PRESIDENT TALKS LIBERTY TO GIRLS

(Continued from page 145)

America because—I venture to say it with entire respect for other peoples and other governments—this government was established with a special purpose such as no other government ever avowed. This government was established in order that justice and liberty might belong to every man whom our institutions could touch, and not only that justice and liberty should belong to America, but that, so far as America was concerned and her influence involved, they should be extended to mankind everywhere. So the inspiration of serving America is a very profound inspiration.

"I believe that a certain spiritual regeneration is going to come out of this thing. We have beeen thinking too much about our individual selves and too little about the country of which we constitute a part, and one of the services which you ladies are going to render is to show how, upon no summons at all, upon the mere offering of the opportunity, women will come to render those inestimable services which are necessary if the country should get into any sort of trouble."

If America is reawakening in national spirit, will not that spirit show itself by extending "justice and liberty" to its womanhood? Will not President Wilson, who has already voted for woman suffrage, use his influence to write into the Democratic platform a political recognition of the inestimable services women can render?

OLD WOMEN PLAY IN GYMNASIUM

While critics here and there are deciding what women shall do, and still more what they shall not do, the criticized sex is going calmly on, and entering one field after another in serious occupations, and even in play. This is the season for programs and displays of all sorts, for women's gymnastic and athletic classes among the rest. In the exhibition given the other evening by the women and girls atending the Municipal Gymnasium in Dorchester, Mass., the most encouraging feature was the large number of middle-aged and even elderly women who took part. The freedom and grace of their movements, and the keen interest shown throughout, if it was proof of the benefits of physical exercise, was even more a cheerful refutation of the hoary "age limit" idea in regard to women's activities.

Which of the old Roman legislators was it who, in helping to frame the laws which press so hardly on our sex, gave it as his reason that, unless women were firmly kept down, they would soon get the upper hand altogether, being 'so much stronger and cleverer than men'?"—Carmen Sylvia in "Memory's Shrine."

Judge Coverly of Chicago is determined that the women and girls of the city shall not be annoyed by men flirts as they are in almost every city. He fines each one $100, and declares he will raise it to $200 if necessary.

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It is a wholesome combination of fun and propaganda—just what suffragists have been looking for. It has had two performances in the Little Theatre of Kansas City, Mo. Says the Star of that city:

"Possibly the greater part of the two audiences that saw it—'Jonathan's Nightshirt'—were already emancipated from the belief that men and women should not share equally in the matter of government, but if any well-grounded anti-suffragist sentiment were present, it surely didn't survive the onslaught of this ironic attack."

The characters are two men and two women, and the acting time is about twenty minutes.

Price: Per copy, 25 cents. Per set of 5 for production, $1.00
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WOMEN'S CLUBS CONVENTION REVIEW

MAY 10, 1916

Along the line of its policy to talk to and before big groups of women, The New York Evening Post will issue on May 10th, a Women's Clubs Convention Review.

Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs of America, has written a special article on the spirit of a Biennial Convention.

Mrs. Thomas J. Vivian will review the work of the Biennial Board recounting in detail its difficulties and progress. Mrs. John A. Griesel, Treasurer of the Convention Committee, will tell of financing a biennial. Other special articles will be contributed by Mrs. William Grant Brown, Mrs. A. H. Hildreth, and other well-known club women.

Every phase and feature of the visit of 20,000 women to New York from May 23rd to June 2nd will be described in advance.

Copies of this review will be mailed to any address for 3c each, or included with subscription to The Evening Post during the ten days of the convention for 25c.

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HEALTH and the WOMAN MOVEMENT

By CELIA DUEL MOSHER, Medical Adviser to Women, Stanford University. Radical views on women's so-called "physical limitations," arguing for the freedom advocated by suffrage leaders. 25c a copy. Nat. Board Y. W. C. A., 600 Lexington Ave., New York City.

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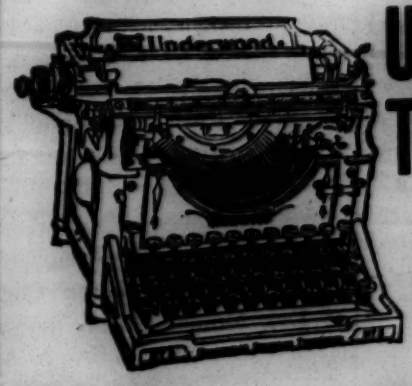

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"MOST IMPORTANT FOR OUR WELFARE"

Senator Owen in Speech on Floor Urges Parties to Give Women Justice

United States Senator Owen of Oklahoma, prominent administration leader and one of the most respected members of the upper house, declared on the floor of the Senate, April 25:

"I regard this recognition of women as most important to the welfare of the American people. Woman suffrage is a final culmination of the triumph of the people in self-government, and for that reason I take a deep interest in it."

Senator Owen read the secret treaty of Verona of 1822, drawn up by the Holy Alliance under the influence of Metternich for the suppression of popular government.

"This secret treaty sets forth the conflict between monarchial government and popular government and the government of the few as against the government of the many," he said. "It is a part, in reality, of developing popular sovereignty when we demand for women equal rights to life, to liberty, to the possession of property, to an equal voice in the making of the laws and the administration of the laws. This demand on the part of the women is made by men, and it ought to be made by men as well as by thinking, progressive women, as it will promote human liberty and human happiness. I sympathize with it, and I hope that all parties will in the national convention give their approval to this larger measure of liberty to the better half of the human race."

Senator Shafroth of Colorado, who preceded Mr. Owen, made a thorough-going speech, in which he showed that woman suffrage was right, expedient and practicable. He also urged the coming conventions to approve the nation-wide suffrage amendment, and "thereby take an advance step in the progress of human rights and good government."

HOPES IOWA WILL EMULATE NORWAY

Fire Marshal Roe Urges Norwegians to Pattern Their Action from Mother Land

Every Norwegian voter in Iowa should feel a particular interest in the success of the equal suffrage movement in his adopted State because of the progressive stand taken by his native country in granting to its women full citizenship in 1909, according to Ole O. Roe, State fire marshal, one of the staunchest suffrage supporters in the State. "I believe the men of Iowa will be as generous and just to the splendid womanhood of the State as the men of Norway," Mr. Roe declares in his appeal to the Norwegian people of Iowa. Mr. Roe's letter follows:

"Norwegians say that while new ideas may originate in the great outside world, they blossom and bear their earliest fruit in the small countries," observes Mr. Roe. "The platform upon which the women of Norway won their successful fight for equal suffrage was in substance as follows:

"Woman's vote would not interfere with her duties as wife and mother.

"To give woman a vote strengthens the interest of the family by giving it two votes instead of one.

"That in all countries of the civilized world the industrial system has forced a very large number of women to take part in producing wealth.

"That women, married or unmarried, have quite as great, important and heavy duties towards society and mankind as men.

"That the right to vote would develop the social and public spirt of women.

"That the general welfare of all the people would be promoted by granting suffrage to women.

"That the admission of women into the body of citizens is only an act of simple justice."

"Mr. J. Castberg, Ex-Minister of Justice of Norway, has this to say of women's suffrage:

"'Norway's emancipation of women is based upon justice and confidence. It points the way in which all nations of the civilized world will follow as enlightenment and the sense of justice grow apace.'"

"Mother" is the name of a new book that will interest suffragists. It is compiled by Sarah Rice and edited by Robert Raven Schauffler. It is in prose and poetry and will be found especially valuable in connection with Mothers' Day, Sunday, May 14. Among scores of good poems, "The Daguerreotype," by William Vaughn Moody, is one of the best.

WYOMING KNOWS ONLY BENEFITS

Congressman Says Effects of Woman's Vote Have Been Good for 46 Years

Congressman Mondell of Wyoming, in presenting resolutions from his State last week asking the Judiciary Committee to report the nation-wide suffrage amendment, said:

"The women of Wyoming have voted for all the elective officers in that Commonwealth, State and Territory, for 46 years. Their participation in the affairs of government has been highly helpful and beneficial, and has the approval and hearty and unanimous support of all our people."

One of the resolutions was seconded by Judge W. S. Metz of Sheridan, Wyo., Democratic floor leader of the Wyoming Legislature of 1915.

ANNOUNCE $5,000 GIFT FOR CAUSE

Pennsylvania State Organization Will Get Contribution If It Raises Large Sum

An anonymous gift of $5,000 to the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association was announced last week at the State headquarters. The name of the donor has seldom been publicly associated with suffrage work. She made the gift because of her aroused interest in the progress of the movement in the State.

The donation is made on the condition that $25,000 more be raised to complete a fund to be used in conection with the money received from other sources to prepare for the primary and fall elections. Suffrage leaders have been assured of one-half the amount to be raised.

THE GOVERNOR OF KANSAS TO THE MEN OF IOWA

By Governor Arthur Capper

"We know what suffrage will do. And I say to you that after a complete and thorough tryout an overwhelming majority of the people of Kansas, men and women, are now enthusiastic supporters of equal suffrage and there is not the slightest possibility that the policy will ever be abandoned.

"We recommend equal suffrage to the people of Iowa because we know that it has made Kansas a better, cleaner, happier, more prosperous State.

"All the political parties have been more careful to nominate as their candidates clean, highminded, honorable men. The Legislature has given a great deal more attention to legislation that will elevate the morals of the State and progressive, forward looking, humanitarian legislation. The women were directly responsible for the enactment by our last Legislature of a mothers' pension law, a child hygiene bureau to promote the health of our boys and girls, and an industrial welfare commission which compels all employers of labor to pay decent, living wages and a decent schedule of hours, and which absolutely wipes out the curse of child labor.

"They say the women do not want to vote, and will not vote if given an opportunity. We have proven beyond the question of a doubt in Kansas that this is not true. The woman vote in Kansas is only about 15 per cent. less than the male vote. They not only vote, but they vote right; they vote intelligently and discriminatingly; and have been a distinct force in making Kansas the great State that it is."

Judge E. D. Fitch of Akron, Ohio, recently declared that he would have women jurors in his court if the law would permit. "It's almost impossible to get men to serve," he said. About 60 per cent. of the jurors have asked to be excused because of factory work.

So many humane laws benefitting women and children have been passed in California since women obtained the suffrage that the State Library has published a 96-page pamphlet of this legislation from 1913 to 1915.

A company of men, members of the Reformed Lutheran Church of Des Moines, Iowa, met and discussed woman suffrage, April 27. Literature of the anti-suffragists was scattered about the room, but only one man defended them. Six men spoke for equal suffrage. Who it was who spread the anti-literature about the rooms is unknown. "Never in the history of the club, state members, has it been so united upon one subject," says the Des Moines Register and Leader.

Rum Orgy Among Voters City's Women Defenceless

Scene Makes Texas Paper Ask Former Governor Colquitt, Candidate for Senate, to Account for His Open Opposition to Equal Suffrage

"It was a scene to beggar description," says the Corpus Christi (Texas) Times of April 22 of the preceeding evening in that town. "The saloons were packed with 'men' like sardines in a box; in front were congregated motley crowds; through the streets and along the walks reeled rum-soaked humanity, their throbbing brain unable to pilot the human cargo.

"The womanhood of Corpus Christi, unfortunate to have been upon the streets, were shocked at the spectacle. Defenseless, they were obliged to run the gauntlet of that drunken orgy. Insulted openly they were obliged to suffer outraged decency in silence. Scenes and acts were committed openly in the heart of the city that would make any self respecting dog ashamed of himself."

At the same time ex-Governor Colquitt was speaking in Corpus Christi in behalf of his candidacy for the United States Senate. Mr. Colquit is opposed to woman suffrage, and the Times says:

"'We have seen much of politics; have watched the woman vote at the polls on an equality with the man and there was nothing to be ashamed of and nothing that would cause a blush nor lower a woman in the estimation of any sensible man.

"We have seen the saloon bum cast his vote on questions of vital interest; have seen him vote upon questions that had to do with the financial interests of the citizens of the community, have seen the 'cadet' of the scarlet-lettered woman have his say on whether the city should harbor and nourish the festering sore upon the body politic; have watched countless hundreds of the flotsam and jetsam of the face of the earth have a voice in the election of officials to guide the destinies of the homes of the decent and law abiding people of a community; have watched the overlords of vice marshal their cohorts to defeat the efforts of common decency.

"And The Times would like to ask this one question:

"'Mr. Colquitt, don't you believe your wife and your daughter have as much intelligence as a saloon bum, a leech of the 'red light district,' or an ignorant non-citizen of these United States?'"

CANADIAN LEADER WILL BE SPEAKER

Mrs. Nellie McClung of Alberta Will Attend Suffrage Conference in Minneapolis

Mrs. Nellie McClung, whose fame as a writer and speaker has spread from Canada into this country, is to speak at the Mississippi Valley Conference, which opens this week. Mrs. McClung, who is undoubtedly the most prominent suffragist in the new free provinces of Canada, was a leader in opposing the corrupt Roblin government in Manitoba, and in obtaining woman suffrage in the three western provinces.

In an address before the Alberta Legislature on the occasion of the presentation of the suffrage petition, Mrs. McClung said:

"Men tell us with a fine air of chivalry that women should not be given the vote, because women don't want it, the inference being that women get nothing unless they want it. Women get a lot of things they do not want—the war, the liquor traffic, the lower pay for equal work. Surely you would not want the irresponsible women to set the pace for the rest of us? Surely no irresponsible woman has any right to force her votelessness on us!

"I wish you could see the proportion of my mail that tells me to go home and darn my husband's socks. I never would have believed that one man's hosiery could excite the amount of interest those socks do—and yet they are always darned!"

LAST LAUGHS

Mary walked up to the ironing board and said to her mother, "Don't burn my nose off."

"Why not?" asked her mother.

"Because you wouldn't have nuffin' to part my hair by."—Chicago Tribune.

An Englishman in the South Station, Boston, read over a door "Inside Baggage," and chuckled with glee: "You Americans are so droll! Now we should say 'Refreshment Room.'"—The Living Church.

"Why do you keep that clerk? He seems a perfect fool."

"He is one of the most useful clerks I have. Before I issue an order I always have him read it. If he can tell what it means, I am sure that there can be no chance that anyone will misunderstand it."—New York Times.

Wife: "You believe in being prepared, don't you?"

Husband: "I certainly do."

Wife: "Then I know you'll approve of my getting my complete outfit for summer before the hot weather sets in."—Judge.

Wall Street arithmetic:
10 mills make one trust;
10 trusts make one combine;
10 combines make one merger;
10 mergers make one magnate;
1 magnate makes all the money.
—Sunday Magazine.

"You say that you want a name engraved on this ring?" said the jeweler to the bashful man.

"Yes; I want the words 'George, to his dearest Alice,' engraved on the inside."

"Is the young lady your sister?"

"No; she is the young lady to whom I am engaged."

"Well, if I were you, I would not have 'George, to his dearest Alice' engraved on the ring. If Alice changes her mind you can't use the ring again."

"What would you suggest?"

"I would suggest the words, 'George, to his first and only love.' You see, with that inscription you can use the ring half a dozen times. I have had experience in such matters myself."—Tit-Bits.